JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,434—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1895.

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The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5153	1200	C. Gadd	26th July.
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
P.&O. PEKIN	3302	700	G. Langhorne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	R. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

† Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible] South, and London.
[illegible] proceed to Aden only, and Passengers for Brindisi and London. No [illegible] passed by these Steamers.
[illegible]way Tickets from [illegible] Mail route can be [illegible]re issued for places [illegible]he special "P. & O. [illegible]ot to the P. & O. Dockyard at [illegible] of sailing.
[illegible] Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the [illegible] passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

25th July 7th August — 21st August 4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

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To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT M[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON [illegible]

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 10, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dco. BALDUINO ..... 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the LA SEYNE in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 22nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 24th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 24th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOULD BE FOUND
upon every TOILET TAB[illegible]
KEMP'S PELLICULINE,
an exquisite and unique preparation for the Skin, which positively
BLOOMS
under its influence. It is CURATIVE, REFRESHING, ANTISEPTIC, and is suitable alike for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
For use on the delicate skin of Babies it has never been equalled.
Prepared in POWDER and CREAM, at Re. 1-4 per Box or Pot.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING
YOU CAN POSSIBLY REQUIRE IN
DOMESTIC MEDICINES
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
All are Fresh and Pure, and Superior to Imported articles.

	Rs. a.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE ..... Re. 1-8 and	2 8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... Re. 1-4 and	2 4
KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE ...	1 4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE	1 0
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1 0
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE ... Re. 1 &	2 0
KEMP'S TASTELESS PILLS and GRANULES, &c., &c.	

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A NAME TO BE REMEMBERED.
KEMP'S
As an absolute guarantee of the QUALITY, PURITY, and FRESHNESS of all goods whereon you find it.

	Rs. a.
KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL	2 8
KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP	1 0
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS ...	2 4, &c.
KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR ..... &c. &c.	3 0

KEMP'S GENUINE REMEDIES,
For Everyday Use.
FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

(SHIPPED DIRECT BY GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft and Dry	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	27 0	30 0
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	22 0	24 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK
OF
WATERPROOF GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS,
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT A REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. OFF USUAL PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE ANSWER—
STENHOUSE AND COMPANY
ARE PROPRIETORS OF OLD
LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKEY,
AND THEIR SOLE AGENTS are
[illegible] PHILLIPS & CO., LD. POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

GENTS' NECK WEAR—"TO DATE."
BOWS, KNOTS & TIES—FOR DAY OR DRESS. FROM RE. 1-8.
THE NEW "BANDANNA" SILK—BRICK, BLUE, AND GREEN.
BEST LINEN COLLARS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES.
HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER.
GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.
6 FOR Rs. 12.
OUT SIZES, Rs. 2. EXTRA.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
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MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS
SUNSHADES
&c., &c.
FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 ,,

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.
These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE NINETEENTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1895.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.	ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.
To Original Capital, 10,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each	10,00,000 0 0		By Advances on Government securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills		1,11,61,222 4 9
Deduct Calls running due	1,19,380 0 0	8,80,610 0 0			
To Additional Capital, 15,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each	15,00,000 0 0				
Deduct Unpaid calls	18,122 15 2	14,81,877 0 10			
To Rest	.....	10,46,454 1 6			
Reserve Fund	9,00,000 0 0		Loans	41,66,633 5 1	
Fund Equalising Dividends	62,500 0 0		Cash Credits	33,36,115 2 7	
Pension and Guarantee Fund	10,000 0 0		Demand Advances	2,09,656 2 10	
Undrawn Dividends	2,765 8 0		Bills Discounted	13,88,817 10 3	
Further Divisible Balance after paying quarterly dividend to 31st March 1895 and Interest on Capital Calls to 30th June 1895	71,188 9 6		By Bills of Exchange Receivable	.....	97,516 5 4
Due to Shareholders ..	.....	3,03,941 2 4	,, Bills for Collection, as per Contra	.....	2,10,529 0 5
To Interest Deposits	80,71,528 7 1		,, Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture and Stationery	2,55,623 10 9	
,, Current Account Balances.	11,80,357 3 0		,, Less written off	1,08,250 3 1	
Due to Depositors	.....	92,51,885 10 1	By Stamped Papers	.....	1,47,373 7 8
To Branches Dependency	.....	24,303 9 10	By Cash and Investments	.....	1,153 2 0
,, Bills Payable & Liabilities on Credits	.....	5,71,303 12 0	Government Paper and Authorised Investments.	7,75,910 5 6	21,04,493 9 10
,, Bills received for Collection	.....	2,00,509 0 5	Balances with Bankers ...	11,06,307 13 4	
,, Adjusting Account	.....	60,172 2 6	Coin, Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns	2,21,345 7 0	
,, Sundries	.....	1,46,558 8 10		Rupees ...	1,36,54,272 14 0
			By Preliminary Expenses	.....	2,500 0 0
			Gross Expenditure	32,721 3 8	
			Written off	29,221 3 8	
Grand Total Rupees ...	.....	1,36,63,772 14 0	Grand Total Rupees ..	.....	1,36,63,772 14 0

Certified that I have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited for the Half-year ended 30th June 1895, and that this Statement correctly represents the Bank's affairs, as nearly as circumstances admit, in accordance with the requirements of Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

A. RONALDSON, Auditor.

W. H. OAKES,
S. VENCATAKISTNAMAH CHETTY,
WALJEE LALJEE,
SIRDAR SOOJAN SINGH,
} Directors.
E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. T. DICK, Accountant,
Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 1st July, 1895.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

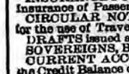
The Directors beg to submit the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the interim period ending 30th June 1895. It is not their practice to make any formal report before the close of the Bank's financial year—31st December, but the present seems a fitting occasion for some notice being drawn to the figures.
The subscribed capital has been completed during the half-year to 25 lakhs of rupees, and it is supported by a Reserve of 9 lakhs, whilst the working capital shews at 1 crore 36 lakhs. This position is a strong one, and should even be greatly improved if our new connections and friends will only shew a real and lively interest in their property by endeavouring to influence deposit and loan business in this direction.
The gross income has amounted to Rs. 4,25,667-0-6, which is also considerably in excess of previous returns, whilst the working expenses for the period stand at Rs. 92,974-0-3, shewing that the expenses entailed by the additional work and extension of business have been economically controlled.
The net income is Rs. 1,21,939-1-8, which the Directors propose to distribute thus :—

For payment of two quarters' Dividends at 10 per cent p. a. to 30th June 1895	... Rs.	44,030 8 0
For interest on Capital Calls at 6 per cent. p. a. ditto.	... ,,	28,735 4 0
By transfer to equalising Dividend Fund (thereby increasing that Special Reserve to 1 lakh of rupees) ...	... ,,	37,500 0 0
The balance to be carried forward into the current half-year ...	... ,,	11,673 5 6

The period under review has been a very broken one, inasmuch as the bulk of new capital was only received by instalments from March onwards. The demand for money was not extraordinary except for two or three weeks, when rates did not rise above 7, as against 9, per cent. last year, and the so-called busy season did not set in until we were well into March, declining again early in June, so that for 3 months, practically, the Bank held surplus cash balances. The trade outlook for the remaining six months of the year is not very bright with an increasing abundance of money both here and in London. The discount rate there is ½ per cent., whilst on this side cash balances are running up and the Presidency Banks seem likely to lower their present advertised rate, the absence of Bills making marks the state of Exports, and the markets are overstocked with the more important Imports.
The Head Office staff has performed a great deal of additional work, entailed more especially by the increase of Capital, which has been cheerfully and loyally, carried out. The Branches have worked satisfactorily ; Bombay, however, is by no means a market for an alien Bank to become readily known and received in, but we may now fairly claim to have taken root there, and regard the welfare of that branch as assured.
The Bank has to record with very great sympathy and regret the peculiarly sad death of Mr. E. S. Trail Straith, who was suddenly struck down by the heat in a railway carriage at Wadi when crossing to Bombay en route to England, there to enjoy a 3 months' well-earned holiday in the midst of his family. He had been the Bank's Auditor since its inception, and is an undoubted loss to the shareholders.
Until the annual election at the next General Meeting, Mr. Alan Ronald-on, who has taken the late Mr. E. S. Trail Straith's place as Auditor of the Presidency Bank, has been nominated to fill the vacancy under Clause 118 of the Bank's Articles.
The President, Mr. R. G. Orr, has gone to Europe on leave.

W. H. OAKES,
Acting President.
MADRAS, 1st July, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners.
FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Ouier Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 1 ; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A PRACTICAL POEM.
The exquisitely SWEET FRAGRANCE
And the sense of PERFECT PURITY afforded by the use of
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Renders the article
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL
and Refreshing
TOOTH AND MOUTH WASH
in existence.
It is superior to any Imported article, and is indispensable when once used.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.
Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
PAREL GYMKHANA.
A DANCE
Will be given, by Invitation, at their
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
by the Members of the above,
On FRIDAY, THE 26TH JULY,
M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, at 6 P.M.
W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.
17th July, 1895.

WANTED,
A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for the Warora Colliery. Salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 75 by annual Increments of Rs. 3.
No rcere Tracer need apply.
Apply, with Testimonials, which will not be returned, to
GEO. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 19th July, 1895.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, SALOON LINEN, &c., by Contract, will be received by the Undersigned through Registered Post up to 1 o'clock P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 1st August, 1895.
For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 12th July, 1895, or apply to the Undersigned.
J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, July 12, 1895.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER "AJMIR."
OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Steamer, stranded about 60 miles North of Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, who will furnish all Information required.
H. W. ULOTH, Agent,
Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
Bombay, 19th July, 1895.

FOR SALE.—S. S. "THISBE."
Built of iron in 1883 in Sunderland.
Official number, 8098.
Registered tons, 1860.
Length, 230 feet.
Breadth, 42 feet 2 inches.
Depth, 27 feet 3 inches.
WILL BE SOLD as she lies empty on the Sandy Beach,
Latitude.....16 degrees 34' North.
Longitude.....82 degrees 15' 30" E.
About 30 miles south from Coconada.
Machinery and Boiler in good working order, four Steam Winches, Steam Windlass, Anchors and Chains, and with all other Deck Fittings.
Offers for this purchase will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1895.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Intending purchasers to satisfy themselves as to the actual position and condition of vessel.
Payment in Cash of full amount against delivery of Vessel.
SIMSON BROTHERS.
Coconada, 15th July, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the JEWELS belonging to DEVAPARTHIVA RAJ BAHADUR'S FAMILY, and estimated at Rs. 50,000 roughly, as per List given below, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 12TH of AUGUST, 1895, and succeeding Days, at the Palace Khajana, Mysore,
2. The Sale will commence at 2 P.M., each Day, from the date specified, and the Jewel or set of Jewels will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve.
3. Purchasers will have to pay at once one half of the amount to which the Jewel is knocked down, and the other half of the amount within one week of sanctioning the sale. After the full value of the Jewel is paid, it will be made over to the purchaser.
In case of not receiving the Balance within the specified period, the Jewel will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.
Persons bidding at the Sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as Agents, and in the latter case to furnish a written authority signed by their principals.
LIST of JEWELS belonging to DEVAPARTHIVA RAJ BAHADOOR'S FAMILY :—
1. One Bavalee mounted with 3 Diamond drops of excellent lustre, 2 Pearls and one Emerald.
2. One Emerald Bavalee mounted with fine Emerald drops of exceptional deep colour, one Diamond and one Ruby.
3. One Thurayee of fine flat Diamonds of high value.
4. One Thurayee of flat Diamonds and Emeralds.
5. One Thurayee of good Rubies and Emeralds.
6. One Thurayee small of Rubies and Emeralds
7. One Pounchi of seven strings of Diamond beads of high value, consisting of 84 Diamond beads and 91 Pearls.
8. One Pearl Kuchoo of ten strings of fine size, consisting of 200 Pearls.
9. Pearl Kuchoo, consisting of 12 strings, and containing in all 336 Pearls of fine size and a Thurayee set with 13 fine flat Diamonds of sizes, 2 Emerald drops and one Ruby in the centre.
10. One Emerald Gooco of high value set with one large Emerald cut to a figure, 100 Pearls, 95 flat Diamonds of good size, 15 Rubies and 4 small Emeralds.
11. One Padaka of seven strings, containing 532 Pearls of fine size, 49 Diamonds of sizes, 7 Emerald beads, 6 Pearls and 3 Rubies.
12. One Panchakshari Bajubunda of rare design with Letters worked in Diamonds set with 32 Diamonds and 124 Rubies.
13. One Tholubandi set with 30 Rubies of rare colour and size, 13 Diamonds and 2 Emeralds.
14. One Emerald Bajubunda set with three very large Emeralds, 46 Diamonds and 4 Rubies.
15. One large Sirpesh of high value mounted with 11 large Emerald beads of very good water, and 30 small ones. The Sikha is set with one large Emerald bead and 105 flat Diamonds.
16. One Sirpesh set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds.
17. One Sirpesh set with Diamonds and Rubies.
18. One pair Kadaga or Bangles mounted with Rubies uncut on Solid Gold.
19. One small Padaga set with Gomedhika or cat's eye.
20. Sixteen Pagadaiavee in Solid Gold, 4 of which are set with flat Diamonds, 4 with Emeralds, 4 with Gomedhika or cat's eye, and 4 with Rubies.
21. Four Dalas or Dice set with fine Pearls in Solid Gold.
D. SITARAMA RAO,
Palace Controller.
Palace Office, Mysore, 16th July, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, STRONG VICTORIA, HANDSOME GREY ARAB HORSE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.—
The effects of the late Mr. J. EDDY WARNER, consisting of lady and gentleman's gold watches, diamond ring, gold seal and chain, gold and platinum albert chain, gold studs, silver cigar and cigarette cases, presentation cup, gold eye-glasses, carriage clock by Marcks and Co., opera glasses in case, silver-mounted flask, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. A. V. VAZ, consisting of gold ring with seal, silver medals, seals and copper coins.
The effects of the late Mr. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE KHANDALAWALLA, consisting of gold watch by J. Sewill, Liverpool, gold chain with coin attached, weighing about 92 tolas, gold buttons with chain, 1 large diamond ring, 1 diamond rose ring, 1 strong built victoria with back seat, 1 handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness, &c.
The property is on view.
N.B.—The carriage and horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of HINKS' table and floor lamps, Potosi Silver spoons and forks, table and desert knives, and 2 Safety Bicycles.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey,
Ex. s.s. City of London.
K P K B 1, 169-71—3 packages containing James Hinks and Sons' table and floor lamps.
Ex. s.s. Oceana.
101—1 case containing Potosi Silver Company's table-dessert and tea spoons, and table and dessert forks.
102—1 case containing G. Wosenholm and Sons' table and dessert knives.
103—1 case containing J. K. Starley and Co's New Popular Rover Safety Bicycles.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of single and double mirror-door almyras, chiffoniers, cabinets, cushioned sofas and chairs, handsome bedstead, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, bookstands, clothes press, hutstand, glassware, crockery, lamps, &c.
20 cases Bass' stout in quarts and pints, bottled by Hibbert.
1 case 18 dozen boxes Low and Sons' assorted toilet soap.
On account of the concerned—
HMA, ZAHMI 323-36—14 cases woollen comforters.
On account and at the risk of Keshavlal Ratanchand, ex-Rheinfels—
1454 Z.A., K.R, 835—1 case 40 gross wax beads.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offerd.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. H. Conder, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the Rajah of Nopaul, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, English pier glasses, Brussels carpets, 2 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, handsome light landau, substantial single and double almiras, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 22, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazaar, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano in good order, one sweet toned harmonium, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a large size ice box, photographic pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and engravings, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, cabinets, almyras, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded up-country.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome strong English-built victoria, by W. L. Thorn, London, with a pair of powerful Bay Arab horses, and harness, &c., the property of H. J. Rustomjee Esq., proceeded to Karachee.
Catalogues republished and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.
Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Robert Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the G. P. Railway Foreman's Quarters, Parel, handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, real velvet pile carpets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size American cooking stove, wearing apparel, a collection of choice plants, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 361 of 1892.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval ..... Plaintiff
versus
Motichund Harakchund Javeri ..... Defendant
By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Lot No. 1 at 3-30 p.m., and Lot No. 2 at 4-15 p.m., on the premises, the following immovable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harakchund Javeri, the defendant abovenamed :—
LOT NO. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2331, old Survey No. 113, and new Survey No. 1293, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street Nos. 89, 91, and 95 in Ward C., and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the west by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lookmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhur Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai.
LOT NO. 2.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, near the well, and opposite to Mr. Mooljee Jaitha's big house, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2331, old Survey No. 113, and new Survey No. 1293, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1571, street No. 83-55, in ward C., and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bora Hussonally Rajabally, on or towards the west by the property of Oomerchand Bechardass, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoodas Moolchund, and on or towards the south by the said Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai.
For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings &c.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 22, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND of Rs 15 per Share is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and is payable on and after the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 30th June, 1895, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 22nd instant, both Days inclusive.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1895.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 1 per cent. for the Half-year, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1895.
By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—
(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Mr. George Cotton, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following Proposal submitted at the Meeting of the 16th instant, on behalf of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be considered along with any OTHERS that may be brought forward :—
"That the Memorial take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of Primary Education, and named after Lord Harris, and a Life-size Portrait in Oils of his Lordship."
W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 18th July, 1895.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business.
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1895.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 12th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1895.

APPLICATIONS for the OFFICE of BULLION-KEEPER in H. M.'s MINT, Bombay, will be received upto 31st July, 1895. Salary Rs. 250. Security in Government Paper, Rs. 25,000. Only copies of Testimonials should accompany Applications, as they will not be returned.
B. SCOTT, MAJOR, R.E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 17th July, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT NO. 677 OF 1892.
TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ..... Defendants.
ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNA-RAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased ..... Transferees.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immovable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS :
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381-62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife of Soolteana Mahomed Hoossin, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, Wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,326 sq uare yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55-2 square yards or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been under-leased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 355 square yards, at Rupees (33) thirty eight a month.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Naoroji and Furdoonji, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 83, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 89 OF 1893.
HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhabildas Street, outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
PREMABAL Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1891, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.
PARTICULARS.
All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—
All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenemen tor dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhandarwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 209 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Dandjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
*Signature*_____
This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street,
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,923,000 = " 78,56,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
W. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and Country Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

BANKS.

MERCANTILE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
FOREIGN BRANCHES :
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit,
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Austral

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,490
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,340
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	{175
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
Miscellaneous.				Yearly	
Adcock Ardown	{1,750 / 1,750	100	100	10 / 7½	555
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Baroda Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	2,305
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,200	100	100	dvd 1½	89
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,765
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5xi
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	258
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	253
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	141
Meyers & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	134
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	105ex.d.
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	502
Princess of Wales Fire Ins	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,061
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100	...	103xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	36½
Railway Companies.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
S.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 10	—	do.	92x
Spinning and Weaving Companies.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian	1,945	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Debentures)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	960
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,460
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1360
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Coimbatore S. and W	1,000	100	100	...	115
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	710
Gloria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	565
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Ginneghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	400	400	35	1,180
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	805
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	50	1,330
Indian Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000		
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	563
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	800
Khanguam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7½	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	935
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,080
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 per ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,430
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	2,275
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	... par
Madura Mills	7,729	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	550
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	925
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,220
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soondertas	750	1,000	1,000	35	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	6%	500	25	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkateshanker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	920	1,000	1,000	—	425
Press Companies.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	17	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	193
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	30	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Ghosolt Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	133
Khanguam	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Madhavpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Beras	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	430
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	633
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	3,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Sarabhoy Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	16	200
Valkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14
Gold Leaf	"	28-15 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8
Do. do. new	"	28-4
Australia bar Gold	"	28-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8½
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Dragons	"	18-1
Silver	"	28-2
Do. 1/8	"	28—4
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Spanish Piece	"	190-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Moshtari entered, and the steamer Bahadari left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola left the dock on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-30 p.m., between the Gymkhana and the Rangers.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Sirdar Abba Sahib Dada Sahib of Gwalior arrived in Bombay from Poona, on Friday last, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, accompanied by twenty followers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Fatma, a woman, residing in a room, on the second floor of a house, at Khoja Street, has reported to the police, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on Friday last, her room was broken into, the lock on the door of the room having been wrenched off, and a pair of silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 80, were stolen.

TOUTS ON BOARDSHIPS.—Constable Hobson, of the Dock Police, charged sixteen coolies, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with disobeying the orders of the police, in that they refused to leave the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon, when warned to do so in the absence of any pass from the superintendent of the P. and O. Company. The magistrate fined them a rupee each.

GAMBLING AT KHADUCK.—At the instance of Constable Wrafter, Khan Mahomed Fazil and two others were, on Saturday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Khaduck, and the rest, together with the first, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Friday last. The magistrate fined the keeper Rs. 25, and the other men Rs. 5 each.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged Ramchunder Raghoo and Rama Govind, notorious burglars, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of carreacy notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 140-6, the property of Mulji Narayan, dealer in flour, residing at Falkland Road. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused, who had been arrested, redhanded with property and implements of house-breaking in their possession, were convicted on both the charges, and, as they were old offenders, were sentenced to an accumulated terms of three years and two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE MONSOON.—The P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Shannon, Captain E. Crowe, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from London, experienced variable wind and fine weather to Socotra, thence fresh to strong monsoon and overcast high sea to port.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Booldana, Captain C. Hugill, from Calcutta, via coast ports, met ordinary monsoon.—The steamer Lingfield, Captain J. Jameson, from Rangoon, which arrived here on Saturday, encountered strong south-west monsoon, strong currents setting E. S. E. between 10° Channel and Ceylon.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Moshtari, Captain A. Clark, from the Persian Gulf, experienced moderate and fresh monsoon with heavy sea.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sakhia, L.M. and S., L.V.Sc., writes to us as follows :—" I shall thank you to correct one or two discrepancies that have crept in the report of the Memon's assault case, in your issue of the 20th instant, under the heading of "A Singular Case of Assault." It is stated therein that in examination by Mr. Crawford I said I have been a lecturer in the Grant College, and in my re-examination I stated that the complainant had a swelling of the tender part in consequence of some blows. Professor of Grant College it should be Government V. College, and instead of blows it should be "kicks." I am no more an Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, since I resigned the service in 1890.

THE MERMAID CLUB.—The members of this ladies' literary society were "at home" to their friends of both sexes, on Saturday evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, whose talented eldest daughter is one of the officers of the club. The proceedings were of a most enjoyable and informal kind, vocal and instrumental music being pleasantly interspersed with conversation and the handing round of light refreshments. The president, Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of Society, its methods and purposes, and its schemes for future development. The latter are somewhat ambitious in design, but they are not of a character to which the most determined opponent of the "New Women Movement" need take exception.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A very large number of spectators assembled on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the football match, played between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles. Chairs were provided for ladies, and were well occupied. The contending teams were worthy of their foes, and a very keen contest ensued. The first half was played in fine weather, but during the second half the clouds threatened, but rains held out, though it had become a little windy at the close of the game. Both teams played with fairness, and no roughness or want of the knowledge of the Association rules was noticed. No goal could be secured by either side, and the desparate struggle towards the end made it an exciting finish. Both sides stood firm, and when the umpire blowed time, it was found the game ended in a draw, neither part scoring any goal at all.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Abdulally Hakimji, a dealer in boots and shoes, residing at Parel Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, the theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 350, from the pocket of his coat, which he had left hanging on a nail in his room, some time during the night of the 18th instant. The police upon an inquiry arrested the complainant's servant, named Mahomedally Sheriffally, who made a certain statement, and pointed out another man, named Valji Khodidas, as the person to whom he had given the money for safe custody. The police arrested Valji, who keeps a shop close to that of the complainant, but on being questioned, denied having received the stolen currency notes. Both the accused were, on Saturday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first being charged with the offence of theft as a servant, and the second with receiving and retaining stolen property. The case was remanded until to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, to enable the police to recover the stolen money.

THE FURTHER LITIGATION IN THE TOPAN FAMILY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of jewellery, worth Rs. 5,000, brought by Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan, against Nusserwanjee Maneckji Cooper, again came on for hearing before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar, instructed by Mr. Jehangbir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, solicitor, defended. Mr. Anoopram Jamietram, head clerk in the office of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., spoke to the transaction, in which he got brokerage from the accused. Witness said that he was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Bates, Craig and Co., but after the latter's failure, he carried on business as a cotton and jewellery broker. Scott Russell and Company were coal merchants, and they had already sold forward contracts for August and September. Witness took port wine as a medicine. He was not concerned with Ahmed Laduck in an accident, in which a dog-cart was upset at midnight. The case was further adjourned.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY BROKER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Raghbur Dyal, a broker, residing at Mombadevi, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of one pearl-and-gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 1,200, belonging to Joravarmal Mothamul. It appears that about the 17th or 19th of June complainant entrusted the ornament to a broker, named Lulloo Raichund, for sale, and that the latter, after showing it to various persons, showed it to accused, who said that he had a customer for it, and would sell it for a good price. Lulloo accordingly handed the ornament to him. On the following day Lulloo saw accused who said that he would settle the price, and give him the money. He, however, did not do so, and put off Lulloo on various pretences, eventually stating that he had sent the ornament to Hyderabad. A few days afterwards Lulloo again saw accused, when the latter said that his intended customar would not purchase it, and he would himself buy it at Rs. 12 per chow. Complainant became suspicious, and had accused arrested on the 9th instant, and the ornament was then recovered from Hoondamul Chandmull, with whom it had been pledged by accused on the 21st ultimo. The accused admitted the pledge of the ornament, but stated that upon his saying to Lulloo that he would purchase it himself, the sale was complete, and he was at liberty to deal with it as he pleased. The magistrate held that accused had converted the ornament for his own use in an entirely unjustifiable manner, and that he dealt with it dishonestly. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Savitree, a Hindu widow, aged sixty years, residing at Phool Gully. The deceased's hearing power and eye, sight were defective. About 4 p.m., on the 11th instant, Savitree was attempting to cross the Parel Road from east to west, near Phool Gully, when she was knocked down by a bullock attached to a cart loaded with hay and going towards Pydhownee, and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over her left foot. Deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injury was dressed, and she was taken home. About three days previous to her death, she was seized with tetanus, when she was again conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died, on Friday night. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ON Saturday afternoon, the subscribers to the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund assembled in large numbers in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, with a view to pass certain special resolutions altering the rules of the fund. Mr. W. Bedford presided.

The president, in opening the proceedings, referred to the first proposal before the meeting relating to the payment of pensions to widows in England at the current rate of exchange, instead of as at present at the rate of two shillings to the rupee, and explained that the latter rate had been fixed in 1871. The loss to the fund in exchange last year had been Rs. 5,000, while the total losses incurred amounted to about Rs. 63,000.

In accordance with a circular that had been issued, the following resolution was placed before the meeting in substitution for the existing rule 62:—"That pensions already due, or becoming due before the 1st August, 1895, on risks accepted before 1st January, 1888, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe or the Colonies at the fixed rate of 2s. to the rupee; but that all other pensions be paid to incumbents residing in Europe or the Colonies at the market rate of exchange on the day of remittance." To the above Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, proposed an amendment to the effect that the question be referred to a committee of ten persons, and that the existing rates of subscription be continued till the matter had been decided; and that any pensions falling due should be regulated by the decision of the committee. Mr. Hamilton stated that, by accepting a rebatement, the present subscribers would be robbing the widows in England in order to place the money saved in their own pockets. He submitted that their first consideration should be given to the widows and orphans of deceased members, who had joined the fund on a distinct promise of being paid at the rate of 2s. to the rupee, and he did not agree with the actuary that their balance was, in such a bad state as to necessitate the original resolution being carried.

After a lengthy discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and was declared to be lost, the original proposition being carried by a large majority. The following resolutions, brought forward by the managing committee, were then passed :—" That the existing rate of abatement of subscription, which is being enjoyed by subscribers, who had completed five years' membership on the 31st March, 1892, be continued from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, and that the rates of subscriptions of members who had completed five years' membership on the 31st March, 1894, be abated at the existing rate of abatement from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896." "That a subscriber of five years' standing may pay his subscription at the registered rate, and postpone receiving the abatement allotted him by deduction from his registered subscription, and that the balance of profit standing to his credit at the time of death should be paid to his widow." It was also resolved that the amount available for the reduction of premia of members of the life insurance branch be not distributed; that a subscriber should be allowed to subscribe to an additional bonus of Rs. 5,000, who had not insured for the maximum amount, and that under certain conditions, a surrender value of thirty per cent. should be allowed. With a vote of thanks to the managing committee and to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY IN COURT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE, Third Judge.)

DINSHAW BOMANJI, PROPRIETOR, BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY VS. H. C. VAN IRGEN.

CLAIM Rs. 599-3-1 for supply of pictures, &c., by plaintiff to defendant, the transactions extending over a period of two years. Mr. Murzban appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Turner, solicitor, (Messrs. Turner and Hemming) appeared for the defendant, Mr. Turner, among other technical defences, raised the following: (1) Deny debt for the amount claimed, (2) deny purchasing from the plaintiff. (3) the defendant does not know the plaintiff, but had dealings only with the Bombay Fine Arts Gallery, (4) claim is barred as transaction took place in 1892, (5) deny liability for interest claimed. From the evidence of the plaintiff it appeared that the defendant, who lives, and does business in Coonoor, bought a number of pictures and other articles from the plaintiff by written and telegraphic orders from time to time: and after paying a small amount by two instalments in part payment, deferred further payment on pretext of settling his accounts, which settlement never came off up to date, though a period of a little less than three years had lapsed, and was conceded by the plaintiff as a grace. During the examination of the plaintiff a heap of letters were put in to meet the defence that the defendant never knew the plaintiff, and had no dealings with him. Later on a lively little discussion ensued between the learned Third Judge and the defendant's solicitor Mr. Turner, as to whether a photographer, who did the further business of selling pictures, came within the category of a tradesman or not, in order to be made liable for interest. Mr. Turner further contending that the defendant acted merely as a commission agent for the plaintiff, which the latter denied on oath. By consent of the plaintiff, the claim was reduced by Rs. 20 for telegraphic charges, and interest from 12 to 9 per cent. His Honour passed a decree for Rs. 537 and costs in favour of the plaintiff, with Rs. 51 professional costs of plaintiff's counsel.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

THE deficit of the United States Treasury during the last financial year was nearly 50,000,000dol.

THE Faench Minister of Commerce, speaking at Nantes, on June 29, said French trade had made no progress during the last twenty years, while Great Britain and Germany, especially the latter, had created important outlets.

HENLEY is unique amongst modish pageants by reason of the aquatic simplicity of the gowns worn at it—by women of good taste, at least. A good tailor-made serge, distinguished simply by some differing quaintness of cut, is the best gown for Henley. One that seems to answer all requirements (says the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James's Gazette*) is made in a good dark-red serge with a loose blouse bodice cut out into very dainty curves, at the neck to reveal a chemisette of fine lawn and embroidery.

IN the Divorce Division, on July 3, Sir. F. Jeune and a special jury had before them the case of "Craigie *vs.* Craigie," which was the petition of Mrs. Pearl Craigie, better known as "John Oliver Hobbes," the distinguished authoress, for a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Reginald Walpole Craigie, who denied the charges and pleaded condonation and conduct conducive. The petitoner was examined and cross-examined, and the case was adjourned till yesterday, when counsel for Mr. Craigie said he had been instructed by his client to say that he did not wish further to contest the suit. The jury found that respondent had been guilty of cruelty and misconduct, and his Lordship granted a decree nisi with costs, giving petitioner custody of the child of the marriage.

KHANDEISH FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has become an article of saving faith with the Abkari Department to look upon Mr. Dubash as a great soul toiling and moiling selflessly and merely for the good of the Government, and its officers therefore think they can never do enough in the way of cockering and humouring and patting him on the back on every occasion. I have no doubt that Mr. Dubash himself has a proper sense of all this, but what is the net result to the country of that "generous idiosyncrasy," which characterises all their dealings with their only tried farmer-general? Why, loss of revenue and increase of crime in the district, which enjoys the high privilege of buying his short-measured liquor. I propose today to discuss in greater detail the first of these two heads—that of loss of revenue—which is the hinge on which everything in the Abkari Department turns. Khandeish was first assigned to Mr. Dubash in 1888 for Rs. 7,92,000. The Commissioner received many offers, but he suddenly felt conscientious scruples about entrusting the work to "untried men." He was hard put to it for an eligible person, when an influential adviser came to the rescue, and counselled him to call in the redoubtable Mr. Dubash, as Khandeish was a district, which would tax his noblest exertions. Mr. Dubash was telegraphed for, and was at last talked over by the saheb, who gave him the contract out of hand, and Mr. Dubash thus tumbled into another fat berth. But Mr. Dubash begged to have the contract taken off his hands, and was allowed to break his agreement without forfeiting his deposit of about Rs. 80,000, or incurring any other penalty. But as if this was not enough he who wanted to get quit of the burden at any cost was allowed to farm the district for one year *without any guarantee at all*. At the expiration of that year the lease was to be renewed to him for three years and seven months at the reduced figure of Rs. 6,31,000 a difference of Rs. 1,61,000 per year. Mr. Dubash then got a remission of one and a half lakh of rupees. The farm was again let out to him for another three years in 1892—the limit this time being Rs. 5,40,000—a further reduction of Rs. 91,000. It was confidently expected that when this last contract expired in July in 1895, it would not be renewed. Rumours to that effect were afloat and the people of Khandeish looked forward with ill-concealed exultation to the day on which Mr. Dubash would pack up his traps and be gone. But their crowing was vain. They had not yet seen his back, and they were not yet out of the wood. All rumours notwithstanding, it was announced that Mr. Dubash was to have his preserve to himself for three years more, and this time only for Rs. 4,33,000. Public criticism has shamed the department into justifying this latest reduction of Rs. 47,000 on the protext that the still-head duty per gallon for the talukas of Pimpalnir, Nandarbar proper, Shahada, and the rest of the Taloda Taluka, has been reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-4. That is to say, about four lakhs of the population of Khandeish (which is nearly 15 lakhs in the aggregate) are to be induced to abandon illicit distillation and smuggling by cheapening licit liquor. But if the Government expects licit consumption to go up by this means, it must swell the revenue in proportion, and if it is anticipated that the revenue will mount up, why is the minimum limit reduced by Rs. 47,000 instead of being raised? It was proved once that by reducing duty in Thana in 1889 or 1890, the licit consumption and revenue increased crime decreased. If there is one thing more than another, which forces itself on our notice in this statement, it is the manner in which the minimum limit becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less" every three years. Any one of your readers who will take the trouble to put together the differences and top the aggregate with the famous remission of a lakh and a half, will have some idea of the enormous sum, which the farmer-generalship has cost to the State in one district alone, but if I take Poona and Khandeish both from 1888 there is loss from 15 to 20 lakhs. Now let us examine whether the liquor-farm of Khandeish is worth only Rs. 4,33,000. Putting aside the facts that Mr. Dubash himself—level-headed and long-headed as he is—agreed to pay Rs. 7,92,000 for it in 1888, that even now he pays Rs. 5,40,000 for the same, and that he has paid Rs. 6,31,000 in former years, let us see if we cannot estimate the capacities of the district by a comparison with another like it. Take Thana, for instance, the population of which is 8,19,530 souls. That of Khandeish is 2,14,93,771. The abkari revenue of Thana is Rs. 9,04,000, while that of Khandeish is only Rs. 4,93,000, that is, the abkari revenue per head in Thana is 17 annas per head, while in Khandeish it is 5 annas. Is this because Thana is a richer district? Certainly not, for though Thana has two cotton mills, some of whose workmen reside in Thana itself and some in Bombay, and though there are on the coast some garden lands and also rich forest, rice and grass lands, the inhabitants are poor, and are going to the bad more and more every year owing to having been deprived of their rights to their toddy trees. What has Khandeish to show for this? Why, during the last decade its prosperity has been growing by leaps and bounds. There is one cotton mill, seventy ginning factories, nine cotton presses, and extensive railway workshops in Bhusawul, and besides these, there are several cotton marts, extensive cotton and seed cultivation and rich forest lands. The condition of the people also is by all accounts improving, and there can be no question of Khandeish being much more prosperous than Thana. Nor can it be said that Khandeish contains a larger proportion of total abstainers. Will the Abkari Department explain this economic anomaly? Will it tell us why in spite of a population double, and prosperity incomparably greater, Khandeish brings into the Exchequer little more than half as much as Thana? Will it set one of its clerks to work out the following problem in the Rule of Three? "If poor Thana with a population of 8,19,580 pays Rs. 9,04,000 what should rich Khandeish with a population of 14,93,771 pay?—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from my friend "Wishing to be saved from his Friends" published in your to-day's issue, kindly allow me to give my explanation. The defects found by my friend in the arrangement proposed by me be summed up as follows:—(i) Detention for two minutes of the Thana passengers by the halting of the fast train (which leaves Bombay at 17-30) at Kurla and the crowding of the train. (ii) Detention for 14 minutes of the passengers going from Bombay to Ghat-Cooper, Bhandup, and Thana "on Sunday only." I request the reader to put this in one scale, and to put what I say below into the others and judge for himself:—

(i) Kurla passengers will reach that station 18 minutes earlier. The Railway Company will place one or two carriages more for them if the train gets crowded.

(ii) (a) Ghat-Cooper and Bhandup passengers will be conveyed to their destinations at 18-39 and 19-7 instead of at 19-17 and 19-25 respectively "from Monday to Saturday." (b) Although these passengers will have to wait at Bombay for 20 minutes on Sundays (it can also be said that they will get 20 minutes more for transacting business in the town) they will get at their destination not so late and moreover they get a fast train on Sunday, a novel thing indeed. My friend calls upon me to state frankly whether I shall be satisfied with the present arrangement if the train leaving Bombay at 18-30 is run so as to reach Thana in 55 minutes (then of course it must omit some stations), and if the train at 19-5 is run further on to Thana. I fail then to see why my friend should raise his voice against my arrangement when I have simply sought to accomplish the very same object; but of course by possible means and not by robbing Paul and providing Peter. If the train at 18-30 be made a fast one, and which is not possible without omitting the minor stations between Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, and Thana. These minor stations then will have no train after 18-0 to 19-5. It is for this reason that it was discontinued as such from July, 1893. I have therefore placed the second fast at 18-20 (between two Kurla passengers at 18-0 and 18-30). As regards the extra inconvenience to the Railway Company I can say that if the Company is unable to give two trains to Kalyan passengers, as they had before July 1894, the second Kalyan passenger, proposed at 18-20, may only be made to run as far as "Thana."

Before concluding this unhappy task of "giving an explanation" I declare that I have not sought the interests of Thana or Kurla passengers alone, but have tried to procure as much convenience as is possible under the circumstances to everyone composing

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Thana, July 18.

AN "Ex-Private Secretary," in the *National Review* for July, enumerates what he considers to be the requirements for a successful Colonial Governor:—

1. If possible he should be a peer, with a pleasant wife. Titles are never so valued as in a democratic country, but the holders must be simple and unaffected in manner.
2. Common sense and parliamentary experience.
3. A private income, and the readiness to spend it. A poor man debarred from entertaining is unable to exercise any personal influence over his Ministers, which has so often been found of such immense value to the best interests of the Colony.
4. A genial manner and unfailing good temper, but some firmness and dignity.
5. Impartiality, manifested by civility to all, but friendship with none.
6. A decorous and genial Staff.

And a seventh, and most essential, condition should be freedom on his part from any speculation in the Colony.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR BUTTERFIELD.

DURING the past week the Bombay Police Force lost two able officers—first Inspector Greyhurst, under extremely painful circumstances, and then Inspector Butterfield, who died, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, at Mahim. Inspector Butterfield was a very promising officer, his past career forming a record of thirteen years, faithful and able services, performed unostentatiously and frequently in a very smart manner. Mr. Butterfield began his police career on the 9th November, 1881, when he joined the Sheegaum (Berar) Railway Police Force, and within a short period of three months was transferred to the Bombay City Police Force. He joined as a constable, and by dint of his ability and detective capacity rose to the post of inspector, and on more than one occasion acted

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PRICE ..... Rs 1.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

THE Indian Council made a further extra allotment of half a lakh of Bills on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 1 7-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1d. Consols were 3-16 per cent. lower, at 107⅛; but the other London Stock Exchange quotations, usually wired by Reuter, were unchanged. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 30d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 66⅞ cent. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·90 dollars. Paris quotations were unchanged. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver to this port.

To-day the English and French Funds are unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London is quoted by Reuter 7¼ centimes higher, at fcs. 25·23. About £228,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England to-day. Other London financial quotations are unchanged; as is also the price of Bar Silver in New York; and Exchange on London.

Wheat was quiet yesterday; and White Delhi was quoted on the spot in Liverpool, at 4s. 9d. per cental, ex-quay.

Thursday's advance of 1-32d. in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was lost yesterday, the quotation returning to 3 11-16d., and Arrivals were lower to the same extent, the extreme quotations being 3 5-8 for July-August deliveries, and 3 45-64d. for November-December. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; Sales 10,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 48,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers less, by 11,000 bales, at 45,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales greater, at 17,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 37,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,481,000 bales.

To-day, spot and arrival Cotton prices in Liverpool have been unchanged, the market closing quiet, all round. Sales 6,000 bales; Imports 8,000. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained yesterday at 7 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 4 cents higher, at 6·84 cents per lb., the receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

There has been no change in the spot prices of Cotton in New York to-day; but futures for September are 3 cents lower, at 6·81 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are again *nil*. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 9,660,090 bales, compared with 9,650,000 bales, visible at the close of the previous week.

Here, Cotton has been firm in tone to-day at last rates, but with nothing whatever doing for export; but the Mills have bought 2,950 bales, made up of 800 Bengal at Rs. 143-62½; 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 165-8; 300 Coimbatore, at Rs. 190½; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 187½; and Westerns at Rs. 176; 150 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 187; Bijapore, at Rs. 172; and Khangaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 163; Barsee, at Rs. 185; and Porebunder, at Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT has been in very limited demand for export, and only a small business has transpired; but prices are all unchanged, and the feeling is steady.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates, except in the case of *Linseed*, which is 1 anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,037 bales.
Wheat	811 cwts.
Linseed	690 "
Rapeseed	2,251 "
Poppyseed	549 "
Groundnuts	657 "
Castorseed	1,387 "
Rice	2,233 "

FREIGHTS.—There is still nothing doing in this market, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight, and these rates were quoted throughout the day; but there was no sign of animation in the market, and very little was again done either way, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1¼d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·39¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 1/8 for cash, 108 1-16 for the settlement, and 107 13-16 for the August account; but thereafter the market became less steady, and rates gave way a little, leaving off at 108, 107 15-16, and 107 11-16, in the three positions, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet, and generally steady, the only movement having been in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Ripon; of Rs. 5 each in Central India, Jamshed, and Mazagon; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, Hindustan, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 10 in Manecksji Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Reates	102¼
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,300	"
" " Imports of Cotton	17,000	"
" " " Surats	100	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,491,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, from Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

French mail steamer Ernest Simons from China arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on Saturday last.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Cam left Singapore, for Colombo, on the 20th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th July 1895 on 1,774·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	2,84,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	170	2	247
For previous week of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,25,000	2,84,000	4,000	4,13,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,819	2,91,795	4,379	4,31,993
Per mile of Ry do.	81	174	3	259
Total to corresponding date do.	1,35,819	2,91,795	4,379	4,31,993

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 18,993
Ditto to date ..... " 18,993

NEW STORY

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The concluding part of a new

JUNGLE STORY,

by this popular Author, will appear in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OF

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—June 27, at Kensington, W, Lt-Col Reginald Temole Chapman, late H M's Indian Army, aged 51.

DUNPHY—July 3, at Belvedere, Kent, Florence Emily, wife of J O Dunphy, late of Nellore, Madras Presidency.

HARRIS—June 30, at Wimpole-street, Major W O Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, 20th Punjab Infantry, second son of the late P J P Harris, M C S, aged 43.

SWINTON—At Edinburgh, Frances Jane Ainslie, widow of Capt J E Swinton, Madras Army, aged 58.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUTTERFIELD—July 20, at Bombay, of hepatic abscess, Alfred Lumsden Butterfield, Bombay Police, aged 35 years Deeply regretted. (Up-country papers please copy.)

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

GUIDER—July 18, at Belgaum, Michael Guider, of Knock, Rosores, Tipperary, Ireland, late of the A-18 Royal Artillery, aged 63 years. R. I. P. (Irish and American papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIMON—July 18, at Nungambakkum High Road, Madras, the wife of Mr Fritz Th Simon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—SKINNER—July 8, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. W F Thompson, M A, assisted by the Rev G A Ford, M A, Kate Annie, fourth daughter of the late Tudor Lamprey Skinner, Esq, formerly of the Firs, Monmouth, to Walter Henry Scott, Major, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.

DEATH.

LEM—July 14, at Calicut, Walter John Lem, the dearly loved infant son of W John and Clara Lem, aged 9 months and 18 days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. K. B.—Your grievances can only be dealt with departmentally.

CARIOLANUS.—We cannot reproduce the letter you mention. It should have been addressed to us direct in the first instance.

V. D.—We are unable to give insertion to a letter, which has already been refused by a contemporary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1895.

A MILLION of money in coin and notes was sent from London to the provinces, to defray the expenses of the General Election, on the morrow of the announcement that Parliament would be dissolved early in July. That statement appears in the City article of a London daily as a mere matter of monetary intelligence. It was added that the legislation limiting the cost of elections, and the growing use of cheques, has diminished the amount of current coin now required to meet the exigencies of an appeal to the country. The most moderate estimate puts the sum, which changes hands on such occasions at a million-and-a-half; the more sanguine fixes the total at two millions. Whether the figure be a million-and-a-half or two millions, it is a very considerable amount to be expended in three or four weeks covered by the appeal to the public conscience for a verdict in favour of one or the other of the political parties, whose fate is decided by the inscrutable and happily incorruptible ballot box. Doubtless the outlay would be far greater if it were still permissible to buy votes at prices, varying from £10 to £50 a piece. In the first half of this century a big contest has been known to cost a county family £40,000 of honest money. But seeing that the Puritanic spirit of these later times renders it perilous for a candidate to spend in a county election more than £1,200, or some £600 in fighting a borough, it seems strange that the candidates in the aggregate should find legal loopholes through which to pour millions into the patriotic constituencies. A General Election is not as costly as a great war, but entails very heavy outlay. When the expenditure involved in nursing constituencies in the long and weary years interposing between two General Elections is taken into account, and the sums disbursed by both sides in bye-elections are added, a Parliament of average length, say four years, must cost nearly £3,000,000. Where does all the money come from? From the pockets of the wealthy for the most part. The great landowner who reads in the *Times* of Gracchus and the Agrarian Law and trembles for his broad acres; the millionaire brewer who bears of Sir Wilfred Lawson and the Local Veto Bill; Lancashire manufacturers who hope much from bimetallism; great bankers, flourishing stockbrokers, who are satisfied that the prosperity of the country and their own fortunes are due, under Providence, to the gold standard; all these contribute largely in proportion to their means, through the political Clubs and Associations, or separately, each on his own account. Everybody who is anybody gives of his substance to the expenses of the contest. Disestablishers, Establishers, Trade Unionists, Teetotallers, Independent Working Men, Faddists, Anti-Vaccinationists, Anti-Opiumists, Woman Suffragists, all have their subscriptions, and their war chest. The aggregate is undoubtedly very large. Without money, no party, no sect, or subsection of a party; no cause that hopes to make itself heard, can have representatives and spokesmen in Parliament. As every party and every cause passionately desires to secure a hearing, to make converts, to beat down opposition, and to prevail over the Philistine and the unbeliever, the money is forthcoming.

That there is no lack of money for the purposes of the Election now in progress may be taken for granted. The *Times* of the 2nd inst. in a leader lamenting the "apathy" of the party, which had just ejected the late government from office by its tenacity and vigour, warns, the Unionist rank-and-file, that the electoral war-chest of the Liberals "is now equal to all reasonable demands," and that they would now energetically fight many seats, which a few days before it was too readily assumed would not be seriously contested—a prediction however which does not seem to have been fulfilled. It is pretty plainly hinted that the chest in question was replenished by a prodigal creation of peers and baronets, on the resignation of the late Government, which in strict accordance with usage took the opportunity to reward the services and devotion of its wealthier partisans. Without being cynical one may surmise that the funds essential for political as for other warfare are provided largely by those who have the wherewithal, and that such services are not always forgotten by those who can influence the bestowal of peerages and baronetcies. In these later times there is a certain prudery, which screens from the public eye much that was formerly a subject of gratulation and loud boasting. Forty years ago when Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli took office for the first time, the members of the Carlton Club subscribed in one afternoon £230,000 to enable the Conservative Party, then, as lately, in a minority in the House of Commons, to press its claims in the constituencies. Manchester manufacturers, who saw in the advent of the "Protectionists" to power a danger threatening the brand new gospel of Free Trade, were no less in earnest. They subscribed in one morning £2,51,000 to fight the battle of Free Trade at the elections. The new Conservative Cabinet saw fit to throw Protection overboard, and accept the policy of Free Trade as irrevocable. Undoubtedly the promptitude with which a quarter of a million of money was subscribed in a day by a few score manufacturers had much to do with the decision to renounce the hope of safeguarding the British farmer and British industry from foreign competition. In these days the money is not planked down in view of the man in the street, who might be shocked at the sight, but it was always forthcoming, for omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs. There is doubtless a great deal of truth in the remark of the leading journal that "Every one knows that even in our state of high electoral purity money somehow counts for almost as much as in the earlier decades of the century." The coin and the bank notes are somewhat differently applied no doubt, but *point d' argent, point de suisses*; without money you cannot have an election. There can be no doubt, however, that the overwhelming preponderance of advantage in this respect has been with the Unionists, who pride themselves and not without good reason in having most of the wealth of Great Britain on their side.

In the article to which we have just referred the writer expresses much concern, lest the too confident anticipation of success at the polls might prove a snare to the coalesced Unionists. If there was not defeat there might be a majority so small, either in Parliament, or in the country, as to be deprived of any moral weight. This estimate of the chances of the election was of great interest when written, but to-day its only value is to illustrate the wisdom of the Yankee, who always declined to prophesy until he knew. The result of the present appeal to the electorate is no longer in doubt; it will be the return of the present Unionist Government not only to office but to power, with a majority not very far behind that with which Lord Salisbury was able to conduct the affairs of state from 1886 to 1892. The election returns show clearly enough that Mr. Chamberlain was quite right in urging on the other leaders of the Unionist party that the time had come to give a death-blow to the Rosebery Ministry, although this view did not commend itself to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, who were both of opinion that more time should be given for the cup, not of the House of Lords, but of the Ministry, to be filled up. The polls have also shown the wisdom of the continued alliance instead of the fusion of the two wings of the Unionist party. The remarkable manner in which for the last thirty years the political pendulum has swung to one side at one General Election and to the other at the next appeal to the constituencies, can only be explained by the fact that the elections are lost and won not by the votes of extreme partisans, but by those of moderate men who do not possess any very decided political opinions. To this class of voters an alliance preserving the nomenclature of both great parties in the State, is calculated to specially appeal, as one that does something more than speak the shibboleth of Toryism on the one hand or Radicalism on the other. Alliance instead of fusion has also secured for the Unionists the support of men whose life-long attachment to the Liberal party is so deep that they would never vote for a Unionist candidate unless they could do so under the Liberal badge. The Unionist cause has further been immensely aided by the tactical error of the Rosebery Ministry in resigning office upon an adverse vote being carried instead of appealing to the country themselves. By this fatuous course they gave Lord Salisbury an opportunity, of which he was only too glad to avail himself, to show that if he was returned to power, the Ministry would be, not merely a Conservative Government with one or two Liberal Unionists introduced, but a Coalition Government, in the existence of which non-party men could sympathise. Happy in their alliance, happy in the misfortunes which have fallen on the second Home Rule Ministry since Mr. Gladstone left it; happy in the time and circumstances of the appeal to the country, the two wings of the Unionist party have also been happy in their programme. Tired of the struggles and controversies of the last three years touching such constitutional questions as Home Rule, and the powers of the House of Lords, the majority of the electorate have turned with relief to the programme of domestic legislation put before them by the Unionists, and have declared in its favour. The Unionist Government will, therefore, enter upon office with a large and compact working majority, and will be further strengthened by the support and co-operation instead of the hostility of the Upper Chamber, which it is now manifest is still a potent factor in Home politics. The strength thus accruing to the present Government, compared with its predecessor, will be of great importance. All things considered the Coalition Ministry notwithstanding Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that "England does not love coalition" is taking its place as the new crew of the Ship of State under most favourable auspices.

TO-DAY'S results bring the total elections to six hundred and nine, leaving a balance of sixty-one to be disposed of. The net Unionist majority up to the present is a hundred and eighty-seven. In ordinary circumstances we should be disposed to say that the majority is not likely to be increased, but the surprises of the contest have been so many that the figures may even prove to be, as a local Conservative has prophesied, 400 and 270. Sir T. G. Carmichael, who was chosen by the Liberals of Midlothian to champion their cause in succession to Mr. Gladstone, has succeeded in defeating the Hon. N. Dalrymple, who in 1885 contested the seat in the Unionist interest, sharing the same fate as Colonel Wanchope in 1886. Mr. Goschen, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, who was reported to have again won his seat at St. George's Hanover Square, has yet to wait, as the wire anticipated events. Sir J. D. Poynder for Chippenham (Wilts), Mr. Michael Biddulph for Ross (Hereford), the Hon. F. C. Morgan, for Monmouthshire (South)—having defeated Mr. J. Cory, the ship-owner and collier proprietor, as he did Baron Profumo—and the Hon. Torrens O'Neill for Mid-Antrim, all go back in the Unionist interest, while Messrs. Paulton (Bishop Auckland), H. J. Wilson (Holmfirth), S. T. Evans (Mid-Glamorganshire), a prominent member of the Young Wales party, and T. E. Ellis (Merioneth), the leader of that party, go back in the Liberal interest. In the new Elections Mr. Brigg displaces Mr. Isaac Holden, the "monomaniac Gladstonian," whilst in the Brigg division of Lincolnshire Mr. Rickitt takes the seat, which he unsuccessfully tried for when Mr. S. Waddy, Q.C., accepted the Chilterns Hundreds in December last year. In this constituency therefore the colour of the representation remains the same as in 1892, but not as compared with the Dissolution when Mr. J. Richardson, a Conservative, held the seat. Prominent among the Anti-Parnellites returned is the Hon. Edward Blake, formerly a member of the Canadian Administration. For Faversham Mr. F. G. Barnes has taken the seat recently held by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Fulford takes Lichfield, which his Conservative opponent, Major Darwin, won from him in 1892 by a majority of four votes only. Mr. Hemphill (Liberal) has been returned for North Tyrone in place of Lord Frederick Hamilton (Conservative), whilst Mr. Vesey Knox displaces an Unionist for Londonderry City. The second batch of telegrams, bringing the results up to midnight, on Saturday, reports the re-election of Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood, a former Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General; Sir Joseph Savery, ex-Lord Mayor of London; Mr. Atherley Jones, and Mr. William Redmond. Of the new members the Earl of Dalkeith has displaced the Hon. M. Napier, Arabi Pacha's counsel; Sir William Gull takes the place of Mr. Billson, in Biggleswade; Mr. G. W. E. Russell, "the rising young man" of the Liberal party, has had to make room for Lord A. Compton, and Mr. Benson, another young Liberal of promise, moves for Woodstock in favour of Mr. G. H. Morrell. Mr. Orr-Ewing drives away from the Ayr Burghs Mr. Birkmyre, the Calcutta jute merchant, and Mr. R. F. Finlay has taken the place of Dr. Macgregor, the Inverness member, who was such a source of trouble to the late Liberal Government. The Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Judge Advocate-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1886, has been re-elected for the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire.

TWELVE months ago, when the conversion scheme was floated even Sir James Westland himself could never have thought that its success would be so abundant and complete that the paper then selling at three-and-a-half per cent. would, now notwithstanding the reduction of interest, be at a premium of eight per cent. This high price is due not to any sudden and temporary change in the position of affairs, but to the tightness of the money market, and the consequent absence of paper. Under these circumstances there is a good deal to be said in favour of the suggestion that has been mooted in commercial circles here that the Government of India should test the state of the market by the issue of a new loan of, say, one crore at three per cent. In reply to the objection that there is no need for any replenishment of the treasury balances it may be pointed out that since last year at this time the balances have been reduced from twenty-five to twenty-one crores. With the money raised by the new loan Government might pay off part of the two million sterling, which fall due in London next May. There is good reason to hope that the average price paid for these drawings will be better than last year, when they reached the lowest depth yet recorded. The Secretary of State is easily disposing of over sixty lakhs of Councils a week at the present time. It may be safely assumed that they will sell still more readily in the early months of 1896, seeing that the prospects of the export trade are more hopeful than they have been for some time. This season's American cotton crop is estimated at only 75 lakhs, a reduction of one-fourth compared with the total of last year's out-turn. Such a diminution in the American yield cannot fail to prove highly advantageous to India

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

CONTINUED CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

LONDON, JULY 20, 0-40 A.M.

The latest returns show that 318 Unionists and 85 Liberals have been returned with a gain of 69 and 14 seats, respectively.

There is no change in the Irish members.

The following candidates have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin..Sleaford (Lincolnshire).
Sir John D. Poynder .....Chippenham (Wilts).
Michael Biddulph.....Ross (Hereford).
Hon. Fred. C. Morgan.....Monmouthshire.
Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill...Mid-Antrim.

LIBERALS.

James M. Paulton.....Bishop Auckland (Durham).
Henry J. Wilson.....Holmfirth (Yorks)
Samuel T. Evans.....Mid-Glamorganshire.
Alexander Asher, Q.C. ...Elgin Burghs.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

John Dillon.....East Mayo.
Fraser Mandeville .....South Tipperary
Samuel Morris.....Kilkenny County (S).
Samuel Young.....East Cavan.
David Sheehy .....South Galway.
Hon. Edward Blake .....South Longford.

The following have been elected :—

UNIONISTS.

James Pender .....Mid-Northampton.
J. Malcolm.....Stowmarket (Suffolk)
Mr. Phipots.....Torquay (Devon)
F. G. Barnes.....Faversham (Kent)
C. A. Cripps.....Stroud (Gloucestershire).
Hon. C. H. Strutt.....Maldon (Essex).

LIBERALS.

H. C. Fulford .....Lichfield (Staff).
R. Souttar .....Dumfriesshire.
Sir T. G. Carmichael .....Midlothiaff.
Mr. Hemphill .....North Tyrone.
Mr. Davies .....Cardigan.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Mr. Vesey Knox.....Derry (City).
Mr. O'Malley .....Connemara (Galway).

LONDON, JULY 20.

The latest returns show 324 Unionists and 88 Liberals have been returned with a gain of 70 and 15 seats, respectively.

Six Parnellites and forty-five Anti-Parnellites have also been returned.

The following candidates have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Mr. G. Goschen.....East Grinstead.
J. S. Gilliatt .....Widnes.
Hon. A. E. Fellowes.....Ramsey (Hants.)
Sir Mark J. Stewart.....East Renfrewshire.

LIBERALS.

T. E. Ellis .....Merioneth.
Jabez E. Johnson-Ferguson .....Loughborough.
Dr. R. Farquharson .....West Aberdenshire.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Edward Barry .....County Cork, (S).

The following candidates have been elected :—

UNIONISTS.

D. Pennant.....South Northamptonshire.
W. T. Howell.....Denbigh Burghs.

LIBERALS.

J. Brigg .....Keighley.
E. J. Griffiths.....Anglesea.
H. J. Reckitt .....Brigg.

SATURDAY'S POLLINGS.

JULY 21.

The latest returns show that 348 Unionists and 102 Liberals have been elected with a gain of 84 and 16 seats respectively.

Seven Parnellites, fifty Anti-Parnellites, and two Labour Candidates have been returned.

The following candidates have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood...Ormskirk.
Sir Richard Webster, Q.C..Isle of Wight.
H. S. Foster.....Lowestoft.
Hon. Horace Plunkett ...Dublin County (S).
Major F. C. Rasch.....S. E. Essex.
Stanley Leighton .....Oswestry.
Col. T. Waring .....Co. Down (N).
Sir Joseph Savory.....Appleby.
Col. H. M'Calmont .....Newmarket (Cambridgshire).

LIBERALS.

L. Atherley-Jones .....Durham (N. W).
C. H. E. Hobhouse.....Devizes.
Thos. Owen .....Launceston.
R. J. Price .....East Norfolk.
H. F. Pease.....Cleveland York.
D. E. Ellis.....Merionethshire.
W. R. M. Davies .....Pembrokeshire.
J. Lloyd-Morgan.....W. Carmarthenshire.

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

J. F. Hogan .....Mid-Tipperary.
Jas. Gilhooly .....C. Cork (W).
T. Curran.....South Sligo.

William Redmond, Parnellite, has also been re-elected for East Clare.

The following candidates have been elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Hon. H. Duncombe .....West Cumberland.
Earl of Dalkeith.....Roxburgh.
Sir William Gull .....Barnstaple.
Lord A. Compton .....Biggleswade (Beds).
W. W. Carlile.....North Bucks.
G. H. Morrell.....Woodstock.
Col. Foster.....Lancaster.
Hon. A. H. Bathurst.....Cirencester.
C. L. Orr-Ewing .....Ayr Burghs.
Hon. W. Quin .....South Glamorgan.
H. T. Anstruther.....St. Andrews.
R. B. Finlay .....Inverness.
F. Flannery .....Shipley.
E. F. G. Hatch.....Gorton (Lancs).
R. A. Ward .....Crewe.

LIBERALS.

A. Ure .....Linlithgow.
J. A. Pease .....Tynebide.
J. H. Lewis.....Flint.
J. W. Mellor .....Sowerby (Yorks).

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Tenders for the Chinese Loan were opened yesterday when it was found it had been oversubscribed by a large amount.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Queen's Prize at Bisley was won by Hayhurst, of the Canadian Team, after tying with Boyd of the Scotch Team.

NASRULLA KHAN'S TOUR.

Nasrulla Khan was yesterday granted a farewell audience of her Majesty the Queen at Windsor. Before his departure her Majesty handed him an autograph letter, addressed to "The Ameer, my valued Friend and Ally."

His Highness leaves England, at the end of this month, and will visit Paris, Brussels, Venice, and Egypt, *en route* to India.

CRICKET.

In the match between Middlesex and Nottingham the latter were beaten by an innings and 94 runs.

M. STAMBOULOFF'S ASSASSINS.

SOFIA, JULY 20.

Three men have been arrested and charged with the murder of M. Stambouloff.

FUNERAL OF M. STAMBOULOFF.

DISORDERLY SCENE.

The funeral of M. Stambouloff took place here to-day, and was made the occasion for a most disorderly scene.

The cortege was twice broken by the mob and almost dispersed, owing to the panic which seized the mourners.

A detachment of cavalry was called out, and prevented a collision between the parties at the cemetery.

The coffin was lowered into the grave amidst great hooting and cheering.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

The Porte has informed the Ambassadors here that a scheme of reforms for the Turkish Asiatic Provinces would shortly be presented.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

The Sultan has conferred upon his Highness the Khedive the Order of the Khanedan Osman in recognition of his fidelity and eminent services.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 20.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar received the Bulgarian Deputation to-day, and declared he would not refuse to protect Bulgaria in the future.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE PAMIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

General Gerard and party left Gilgit on the 4th instant, and reached Goupis on the 9th. It is not known on what date they crossed the Hindukush, but they are doing well, and the party should be in time at Lake Victoria to meet the Russian Commissioner there, on the 22nd instant.

WEATHER CHARTS.

The Government of India has sanctioned the continuance of the preparation of daily weather chart reports of the Indian monsoon area for another four years. The charts cover the whole marine area from the east coast of Africa to the Straits, and the land are from Teheran to Western China, and are highly appreciated by meteorologists all over the world.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The following decision has been arrived at regarding Commandants of Regiments of the Native Army :—Officers appointed to permanent command of regiments before the 24th May, 1895, are exempted from passing examination of tactical fitness for command prescribed for Majors of the British Army. The same exemption applies to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels or Colonels, who held that rank on that date, and substantive Majors who may be appointed to permanent command of regiments before the 1st of January, 1896, if reported qualified for command by the General Officers, under whom they are serving. An officer who has not had an opportunity of presenting himself for examination may up to the 1st of January, 1897, be appointed to command, pending the opportunity for examination, which must be passed before that date. Such appointments will after 1897 be made under very exceptional circumstances.

RIFLE SHOOTING MATCHES.

POONA, JULY 21.

The rifle shooting match between the 1st and 20th instant, for which Dr. Martin gave prizes was completed yesterday, and won by Mrs. Cockburn Curtis, the first prize, Rs. 50, with 154 points. Miss Bromley made 150 points and won Rs. 20 and half entrances; Mrs. Blundell, 146 points, 3rd prize. Other competitors were Mrs. Scannel, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Badham, Miss Gardner, and Mrs. Beauchamp.

In the gentlemen's match, Mr. Fraser won the first prize, Major Reilly, the second; and Colonel Burgess, the third.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Cruickshank, R. E., goes on sick leave next month. Mr. A. Davidson is likely to get his place. Mr. Landon will succeed Mr. Davidson.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER.

RANGOON, JULY 20.

Mr. Rice, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr Tilby, the District Magistrate of Rangoon, to-day, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust. Evidence bearing out facts already telegraphed was given. Several native witnesses proved repeated demands made for stamp paper purchased by Mr. Rice, but without effect. A lawyer's clerk proved demands made by Messrs. Lewis and Giles, barristers, and letters were produced from Mr. Rice in reply, promising stamp paper, and, later promising money value of the stamps. The Superintendent of Stamps proved that stamped paper to the value of Rs. 2,420 was issued to Mr. Rice on the 5th December, and returned by him on the 28th February, for which he was paid. The case for the prosecution then closed, and Mr. Lowis said his client did not wish to press the case, as the money was in the hands of Mr. Van Someren, accused's counsel. The magistrate said the case was not compoundable, and could not be withdrawn. Mr. Van Someren addressed the court for the defence, and accused made a lengthy statement. Accused was then charged under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and Wednesday next was fixed for hearing the defence.

THE BUDH-GAYA TEMPLE CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, JULY 19.

In the Budh-Gaya temple case three principal accused, Jaipal Gir, Mahendir Gir, Bimaldeo Gir, were convicted under Section 296 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200 each.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

10 p.m.	80·0

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	81·3
3 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·9

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

THE Salisbury-Chamberlain Cabinet is formed pretty much as had been expected, and though some of the younger members of the Conservative party may grumble that they have not received their deserts, the Liberal Unionists, as for the present they continue to be called, cannot complain that they have not received their full share of the loaves and fishes. So far as their numbers are concerned Mr. Chamberlain and his friends have received rather more than their due, and although they may think that their ability entitles them to all the posts they have obtained we can quite understand the feelings of those good Conservatives who do not admit this assumption. The "old gang," as the late Lord Randolph Churchill described them, have not been altogether shelved, and we see not only Lord Halsbury again seated on the woolsack, but that highly esteemed but "very ordinary" peer Viscount Cross occupying the ornamental post of Lord Privy Seal. It is known that Viscount Cross is a favourite of the Queen, and rumour says that so far as it was seemly for her to interfere, her Majesty exercised all the power she possessed to prevent his being shelved. I am inclined to think that the report is not altogether unfounded, but at the same time it must be remembered that before Lord Salisbury decided to include Viscount Cross the post of Lord Privy Seal had been declined by the Marquis of Londonderry. The exclusion of Lord Londonderry who is one of the pillars of the Conservative party and who has done so much for the Unionist cause on its social side, is a great surprise. He had been mentioned as a probable Secretary of State for India, and he certainly hoped to receive the offer of a post in which he could hope to distinguish himself as an administrator. The reason he refused to be Lord Privy Seal was that there were no regular duties attaching to that office. It must have been an equally great if not greater disappointment to Mr. Curzon to have been left out of the Cabinet. His friends had nominated him for the Secretaryship of State for India—it is curious how many statesmen seem to hanker for that office—but the Liberal Unionist scheme to shelve Lord George Hamilton did not succeed, and Mr. Curzon has had to be content to accept the post, to which I for one thought all along he would be appointed namely, that of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Conservative party as a whole seem to think that he has got as much as could be expected, and one of the leading journals on his side has the frankness to say that he must always be at his best if he is to come up to the high standard of Sir Edward Grey. The opinion of Liberals, as expressed by the journals on that side, is not unfavourable to the composition of the Cabinet, though they are jealous of the indication it undoubtedly affords of Mr. Chamberlain's power, and there is some grumbling at Lord George Hamilton being sent to the India Office on the ground that he will reverse Mr. or rather Sir Henry Fowler's policy with respect to Chitral, and abolish the cotton duties as a sop to Lancashire, which has so many representatives in the Cabinet. That he will at all events consider the Chitral question is in the opinion of those likely to be well-informed not at all improbable, but the suggestion that he will take an early opportunity of undoing his predecessor's work in respect to the cotton duties is in the view of people who ought to know preposterous. If Lancashire is building any hopes upon Lord George Hamilton's return to the India Office she is likely to be undeceived; and the same may be said for the simple-minded persons in Berlin, who it seems think that bimetallism is to be one of the planks in the Unionist programme. The most interesting appointment, and the one that causes the greatest astonishment, is the selection of Mr. Gerald Balfour to be Irish Secretary outside the Cabinet. English Liberals say that the Prime Minister intended to signify his intention of the occasion arises to the policy described as "Manitoba and Manacles," but it would be more useful to know what the Irish party think of it, and their opinion seems difficult to obtain, as the internecine warfare that has proved so embarrassing to their Liberal allies seems to engage nearly the whole of their attention, even though we are within a few hours of the Dissolution. What the result of the appeal to the country will be it is impossible to say. The Liberals are not quite so despondent as they were a week or two ago, but they do not expect to gain a victory. Mr. Childers, who has some claim to be considered a safe prophet, predicts a tie, but Mr. Chamberlain adheres to his estimate of a Unionist majority amounting to between fifty and sixty. My own impression is that Mr. Chamberlain's estimate is a moderate one. The Liberals taunt their opponents with having "no policy," and the Conservatives say the Liberals have no cry. Perhaps both defects may be remedied before the electors go to the poll.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee has, it appears, finally entered the lists, and for the first time the curious spectacle presents itself of three natives of India trying to enter the British House of Commons as representatives of Englishmen. As a test of opinion respecting the propriety and desirability of Indians standing as Parliamentary candidates it would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory if one of the trio had come forward in Scotland and another in Ireland; but although the Irish party can furnish the Congress-wallahs with a president they do not care to offer them a seat, and I have never yet met anyone who thought that the Scotch, with all their boasted freedom from the prejudices that are supposed to enslave her Majesty's subjects south of the Tweed, would entertain for a moment the idea of choosing as one of their members a Parsee or a Bengalee. Mr. Bonnerjee was invited to contest Croydon, where he resides when in England, against Mr. Ritchie, the Cabinet Minister, but declined to engage in a contest of so hopeless a character. A suggestion that he should oppose Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett did not commend itself to Mr. Bonnerjee, who apparently had made up his mind not to fight unless the Liberal wire-pullers provided him with a constituency where there was a reasonable chance of victory. You will, doubtless, have heard before this letter reaches Bombay whether Mr. Bonnerjee's attempt to displace such a formidable opponent as Mr. C. W. Cayzer, of the Clan Line, has succeeded. Here in London it is expected that Mr. Cayzer will maintain his ground, as since he captured Barrow for the Conservatives in 1892 he has done his best to make his position unassailable. I will not endeavour to forecast the result of the strenuous efforts of Mr. Naoroji to keep his seat in Central Finsbury. His rival, Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, has not the strong local influence of Captain Penton who was beaten on the previous occasion by such a microscopical majority, but he has been industriously nursing the constituency for a long time past, and though Mr. Naoroji's friends are confident of returning him, the result is by no means so certain as they imagine. With reference to Mr. Bhownuggree's combat in North-East Bethnal Green the *Times*, the other day, made a singular announcement in its budget of election intelligence. It mentioned that doubts were entertained whether Mr. Bhownuggree would go to the poll. That gentleman took steps to remove this impression, for which I believe there was no foundation. Indeed, on the face of it the rumour was absurd, for only a few days earlier the Progressives, in other words the Liberals, had been in this very district badly beaten in a contest for the County Council. A seat won some months ago by a majority of about 800, when the fortunes of the Progressive party were so low, was transferred on Saturday to the Moderates whose majority was 92. This event has naturally made Mr. Bhownuggree more anxious than ever to try conclusions with the Liberals. I met his opponent, Mr. George Howell, at the beginning of the week, after the County Council election referred to, and asked him if he felt any anxiety about Mr. Bhownuggree's candidature. He replied "Not a bit." And the tone of his voice implied that he was practically sure of the victory. It will be a feather in Mr. Bhownuggree's cap if he wins after all.

Mr. Colin G. Campbell who performed the duties of private secretary to Sir Henry Fowler has not been re-appointed by Lord George Hamilton. The new Secretary of State has selected as his private secretary Mr. Richmond T. W. Ritchie who will, of course, have to give up the secretaryship of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. These private secretaryships are much sought after by aspiring members of the Civil Service and naturally, for they are accompanied by extra pay. In the case of the private secretaryship to the head of the Indian Department the salary is £300. The same amount is drawn by the private secretaries of most of the other holders of Ministerial portfolios, in one, and I believe only one instance being higher. The exception is that of the private secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who receives £420 a year in addition to his ordinary pay if he happens to be a member of the Civil Service or otherwise is in Government employment. Occasionally an outsider is appointed by Ministers. The Honourable Arminc Wodehouse served as private secretary to his father the Earl of Kimberley both at the India and Foreign Offices. He apparently thinks that he will not be required to act in the same capacity again for some time to come, as he is standing for Parliament against Sir Richard Webster in the Isle of Wight and, doubtless, thinks that if he does not win this time he may be more successful when in due course Sir Richard is made Master of the Rolls. It is understood that Mr. Ritchie owes his selection as private secretary at the India Office, partly to the Honourable, or as we must now learn to call him, the Right Hon. George Curzon. Mr. Ritchie was private secretary to Mr. Curzon when he was Under-Secretary of State for India, but interest apart from the appointment is a good one, for he is one of the ablest of the subordinate officials in Whitehall. It is not yet decided what shall be done for Mr. Colin Campbell, but it is not impossible that he may now become Secretary of the Welby Commission. I understand that the Secretary of the Commission receives no extra salary, but if he does his work well he may be voted a gratuity on the completion of the inquiry.

It is customary when a change of Government takes place for the outgoing Ministry to reward its friends by the bestowal of a liberal number of titles and decorations. Considering that not much more than a month has elapsed since the publication of the Birthday Honours Gazette when baronetcies and Knighthoods were freely scattered amongst Lord Rosebery's supporters, it cannot be said that the ex-Premier has not made full use of his opportunities. The creation of two Earldoms, four Baronies, and five Baronetcies, to say nothing of Knighthoods, membership of the Privy Council, K. C. B.ships and C. B.ships is not in the circumstances at all bad, and affords another proof that Lord Rosebery is, whatever Mr. Labouchere and other disappointed Radicals may say of him, *persona grata* at Court. But if Lord Rosebery's latest list of honours is criticised with more severity than is customary on such occasions it is not so much because of its length as on account of the new peerages and one or two of the minor rewards. That the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should have been chosen for an Earldom was only right and proper. Lord Houghton has spent his money without niggardliness, and although he has not been troubled like some of his predecessors with popular disorder the hostility displayed towards him by the upper classes in Ireland has made his position a delicate one, and called for the exercise of great tact. In the opinion of friends and foes alike he has discharged his duties under exceptional circumstance with great credit, and no one will grudge him his elevation from a Baron to an Earl. Lord Carrington has been by all accounts an excellent Lord Chamberlain, but he poses as an out-and-out Radical, and some of his friends in the London County Council must have their confidence in the robustness of his avowed political creed, somewhat rudely shaken at such dreadful backsliding. But what shall we say of the new peerages? The baronetcy conferred upon Sir Henry Beaugham Loch sit ands upon a different footing from the rest, and has nothing whatever to do with politics. It was thought that the Liberal party having threatened the downfall of the hereditary principles were determined not to create any more peerages, such as those announced on Monday, and the knowledge that this belief was, to say the least, a little premature, has been a rather nasty blow for the stalwarts. Two of the new peers (Mr. Sydney Stern, M.P., and Mr. James Willi.mson, M.P.), are very wealthy men, but otherwise have no qualification, so far as I am aware, to recommend them for membership of the House of Lords, and the Unionist press would have been more than human if it had abstained from connecting these unexpected additions to the gilded chamber with the reports afloat that the war-chest of the Liberal party has recently been replenished. As for Mr. Herbert Gardner he is what is known in Society as "smart," but his best friend would not call him a political genius, and in a Ministry that has been decidedly above the average in administrative ability he has made absolutely no mark in office. Why he should have been singled out for a peerage I cannot say, except it must be regarded as an intimation that he is to expect no Ministerial office again. Of course there is the other reason put forward that two of the new peerages are "direct legacies left by Mr. Gladstone," and that the other two "were promised before Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech." This explanation has been made in defence of Lord Rosebery's consistency, and the *Daily News* warns "other members of the Liberal party," who may be casting longing glances at the scarlet benches of "another place" that they must not be encouraged "to look for similar honours in the future." There are some Liberals outside the circle of aspirants for peerages, who have an uneasy feeling that with the *Daily News* the wish may be no more than father to the thought, and one of these sceptics, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, has taken the earliest opportunity to intimate that if he is returned again he will in the next Parliament move a drastic resolution on the subject. He intends to propose that "legislative power of all existing peers should be abolished, and that no such power conferred upon other persons not popularly elected." Of one or two of the new Knights nothing appears to be known by any of the newspapers, in London, but I have heard that Dr. H. D. Littlejohn, about whose identity a good deal of curiosity is evinced, is a sanitary authority living somewhere in Scotland, while the Mr. Frederick Howard, concerning whom no particulars are known is, a friend of mine suggests, a member of the celebrated firm of implement makers. It is no novelty for fault to be found with selections for Royal honours, but it is a new thing for the persons thus distinguished to be so obscure that the London papers do not know, who they are. But the most startling of all the resignation honours and the one that does Lord Rosebery the least credit is that of which Captain Naylor Leyland is the recipient. By "ratting" the gallant Colonel enabled the Liberals to win Colchester at a time when their spirits were low, but that hardly justifies his being created a Baronet, at the instance of a Liberal Prime Minister. The Unionist Press go so far as to describe the appointment as a "gross abuse of a prerogative of the Crown," and the *Daily Chronicle* more in sorrow than anger expresses entire sympathy with their comments. Nothing so outrageous has occurred since Lord Salisbury's Government gave a Knight Commandership of the Empire of India to Mr. (now Sir) Henry Howorth, who has no more to do with India than the man in the moon. It was reported at the time that the then Secretary of State for India, Viscount Cross thought Sir Henry had written "A History of the Moguls." The book, the noble Viscount was thinking of, was "A History of the Mongols," which is not quite the same. If this sort of thing goes on the sturdy Liverpool merchant who has twice refused a baronetcy will find many imitators. But while the Rosebery list is open to the objections I have referred to it must be admitted that it contains many names that are in no way connected with party politics. One of these has a special interest to you in Bombay. I refer to the Knighthood given to your excellent fellow-citizen, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier. Lord Rosebery in writing to that gentleman beforehand to inform him of what was about to take place, stated that the honour was conferred as a recognition of his munificence, but there is no doubt that in recommending Mr. Jehanghier to the Queen the fact that the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier received a Knighthood only and not a Baronetcy was taken into account.

ONE of the American magazines has published a picture representing a ragged and reckless-looking coloured boy, playing with a tin can and a string, and a sympathetic, philanthropic woman, who, being moved to "do something" for the poor waif, introduced her efforts by asking, "How old are you, my little boy?" "Wal," said the boy, "if you goes by what ma says, I's four; but if you goes by the fun I's had, I's hundred!"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crew, with the Overland Mails of June 5, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rose, Mrs. child and infant
Biddle, Miss
Gown, Mr
Kelly, Mr A
Kirtain, Mr
Mulholland, Mr
Pree, Lt H de
Rannes, Lt
Stephenson, Mr
Seabrooks, Mr and Mrs
Steward, Mr A F
Tighe, Mr
Wright, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr J
Bruyvate, Mr
Coath, Mr D D
Campbell, Col
Hart, Mr C
Harvey, Mr M L
Israall, Mr
Lawder, Dr
Lloyd, Lt
Lowther, Mr
McSavish, Mr and Mrs
Owens, Major
Paul, Mr J E
Sherrock, Mr
Steele, Mr
Stewart, Mr L

FROM GIBRALTER.—Norton, Mr and Mrs

FROM MALTA.—Forester-Walker, Lt-Col.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

LORD SALISBURY has completed his Cabinet, besides making a number of other appointments, and since Monday, accordingly, Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt have occupied seats on the Opposition side of their respective Houses. The late Prime Minister has made a speech to the Eighty Club, proclaiming opposition to the House of Lords as the Liberal watchword for the elections; and Sir Michael Hicks Beach has announced that the chief item in the Unionist programme will be social reform. Mr. Gladstone has sent his last farewell to Mid Lothian; and Sir Henry James has taken leave of the Bury electors on his elevation to the Peerage. Three other Commoners have been transferred by Lord Rosebery from the Lower to the Upper House, on whose benches Sir Henry Lock will also find a seat.

Parliament, which is to be dissolved on Monday, has spent the last few days in making the needful provision of finance, in passing the Factories Bill, and in dealing with a few other measures reckoned non-contentious. Their Lordships have also had a discussion on an incident relating to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's scale of office. The question on which he and his colleagues were defeated last Friday week, that of the ammunition supply of the Army, was again debated in the Commons on Tuesday. Political activity is now, however, almost confined to the constituencies, where it is becoming more and more strenuous.

A bye-election has been held in Cork, where the Anti-Parnellite majority has been reduced to 177 from 1,573; and a Moderate has been returned to the London County Council by a constituency which a few months ago elected a Progressive with a majority of 800 or so.

The visit of Nasrulla Khan to the Queen at Windsor stands first among the social functions of the week; the list also including, however, an interesting masonic ceremony performed by the Prince of Wales at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Lord Halifax has been giving an account of his visit to the Pope to the English Church Union, which has passed a resolution thanking his Holiness for the famous letter *Ad Anglos*—a letter described in less complimentary terms by the council of the Church Association. The foundation-stone laying of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in Westminster is also reported this week.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major W. G. Harris, B.S.C.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Chapman, Mad. Ret.; Prof. Huxley; Gen. W. N. Hutchinson; Sir Steuart Macnaghten; Lieut.-A. L. Macnamara, R.N.; Gen. Beixoto; Lady Evelyn Anson.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE abolition of the Toungoo rest camp has been sanctioned.

No camps of instruction will be held this year in the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT L. J. G. LAVIE, 20th Madras Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

COLONELS A. T. FRASER and G. Strahan, Royal Engineers, are permitted to retire from the Service.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Holmes, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Officiating Staff Lieutenant in the Intelligence Branch.

LIEUTENANT J. H. PURVIS, Highland Light Infantry, has, on promotion, been transferred to the 1st Battalion of his regiment at Malta.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence in India, from 13th July to 12th September, is granted to Major F. E. V. Taylor, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

FORTY-EIGHT days' privilege leave of absence in India, from 26th July to 11th September, is granted to Major J. de C. Meade, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

THE relief of the Campbellpore detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers by a similar detachment of the Rifle Brigade at Rawalpindi has been ordered.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence in India, from 22nd July to 19th September, is granted to Captain P. W. Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

THE revision of the 1887 edition of the Bengal Route Book has been sanctioned. It is estimated that the work will take two years, and cost Rs. 9,100.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain S. G. U. Smith, R.A., Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay Defences, from 31st July to 28th September 1895.

AN estimate amounting to Rs. 746, on account of the erection of a brass tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, to the memory of the officers and men killed at Manipur, has been sanctioned.

ONE British officer, 2 native officers and 70 rifles have returned to Rajkote, but a native officer, with 41 rifles, has remained behind as a guard at Porebunder where a the disturbances recently occurred.

SANCTION has been given to the despatch of an advanced party of the Royal Scots from Belgaum to Mian dalay two months in advance of the regiment, who are required for mounted infantry duties.

THE following undermentioned officers having arrived from England and Karachi in steam-ships Shannon and Dwarka, will proceed to join, Lieut.-Colonel M. Forester Walker, 1st K. R. Rifles, on promotion to Peshawar. Lieut. H. DePree, R.A., on transfer to Lucknow. Major H. W. Scott, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to take up the appointment of D. A. A. General, Army Schools, Madras and Bombay.

THE undermentioned officers passed the examination prescribed in G. O. C. C. No. 265 of 1894, at Lucknow on 23rd and 24th November 1894, and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. L. Aylmer, 16th Lancers; F. M. Banister, Royal Artillery; G. H. Dyke, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; J. B. Forster, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; H. W. N. Guinness, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; H. de C. Rawlins, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; A. C. FitzH. Vincent, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; H. T. P. Evans, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; E. B. Pocklington, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; the Hon'ble A. F. Dalzell Oxfordshire Light Infantry; T. E. Stephenson, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment; H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O., Derbyshire Regiment; F. C. Carter, 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment; R. D. B. Sutherford, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V. C., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE undermentioned officers are to attend the next course of Garrison Instruction, commencing on the 9th August 1895, reporting themselves on the 8th idem, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—Kasauli—Captains H. T. Laming, 18th Hussars; E. M. Childers, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; G. H. C. Colomb, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenants E. H. Daniell, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; C. Toogood, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; H. C. Edwards, 4th Bengal Cavalry; V. E. Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry; W. H. Hildebrand, 27th Bengal Infantry. Chakrata—Captains E. S. Burder, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; C. Y. Crommelin, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles. Lieutenants G. Mc C. Campbell., Royal Artillery; J. Golding, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; G. R. de H. Smith, Central India Horse; H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikh Infantry. Ranikhet—Captains F. Amber, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers: F. H. G. Playfair, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; R. F. M. F. M. Synge, 2nd, Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenants E. F. Holden, 4th Dragoon Guards; B. C. M. Carter, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; R. T. Greavoe, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; A. O. Jenney, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles; W. K. Legge, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment. Bangalore.—Lieutenants M. J. Stapylton, 21st Hussars; W. Auchincloss, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; F. Jollie, 3rd Madras Lancers; C. T. Swan, 4th Madras Infantry; H. Vickers, 23rd Madras Infantry. Poona—(a) Captain L. W. Matthews, 5th Dragoon, Guards; (a) Lieutenants F. T. Parker 5th Dragoon Guards; W. H. Hall, 2nd Battalion West Yorshire Regiment; A. de V. Willoughby Osborne, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; D. S. Buist, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; F. H. Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry; F. W. Rey, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen, N	*Dr Hunter	L	L	L	L
„ S	*Rt Hon J Bryce	L	L	L	L
Antrim E	*Capt McAlmont	C	C	C	C
„ (Mid)	*Dr Barton	C	C	C	C
	*Hon R T O'Neill	C	C	C	C
„ S	*Mr Macartney	C	C	C	C
Armagh, N	*Col Saunderson	C	C	C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mr Whiteley	C	C	C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt G Hutchinsson	C	C	C	C
Ayrshire, S	Mr Orr Erving	C	L	U	L
Barnstaple	Sir W Gull	U	L	U	L
Barrow	*Mr C W Cayzer	C	C	U	L
Bath	*Col Murray	C	C	U	C
	*Mr Wodehouse	U	U	C	C
Battersea	*Mr J Burns	L	L	L	L
Bedford	Mr G Pymm	C	L	L	L
„ (Biggleswade)	Lord A Compton	U	L	C	L
Belfast, E	*Mr G W Wolff	C	C	C	L
„ N	*Sir E Harland	C	C	C	C
„ S	Mr W Johnston	U	C	C	C
„ W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	U	L	L
Berks (Wokingham)	*Sir G Russell	C	C	C	C
Bethnal Green, N E	Mr Bhownagree	C	L	L	L
„ S W	*Mr Pickersgill	L	L	L	L
Birkenhead	*Mr E Lees	C	C	C	C
Birmingham, (Bordesley)	*Mr J Collings	U	U	U	L
„ Edgbston	*Mr G Dixon	U	U	U	L
„ C	*Mr Parkes	U	U	U	L
„ E	*Mr Stone	C	C	C	C
„ N	*Mr W Kenrick	U	U	U	L
„ S	*Mr J P Williams	U	U	U	L
„ W	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U	U	U	L
Blackburn E	*Mr W H Hornby	C	C	C	C
	*Mr Coddington	C	C	C	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C	C	C	C
Bolton	*Hon H S Cross	C	C	C	C
	*Mr E Harwood	L	C	C	C
Boston	Mr Garfitt	U	L	C	L
Bootle	*Col Sandys	C	C	C	C
Bradford, C	*Mr Wankiyn	U	L	L	L
„ E	Mr H B Reed	C	L	C	L
„ W	Mr Flower	C	L	L	L
Brighton	*Mr Bruce-Wentworth	C	C	C	C
	*Mr G W E Loden	C	C	C	C
Bristol E	*Sir W H Wills	L	L	L	L
„ N	Mr R L Fry	U	L	U	L
„ S	*Sir E S Hill	C	C	C	L
„ W	*Sir M Hicks Beach	C	C	C	C
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C	C	C	C
Bucks (Aylesbury)	*Baron Rothschild	U	U	U	L
„ (Buckingham)	Mr W Carlisle	C	L	C	C
„ (Wycombe)	*Lord

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1895.	1895.
Glasgow (College) ...	..Sir J S Maxwell	..U	L	L	L
,, (St Rollox)...	..Mr F Begg ..	...U	L	U	L
,, (Tradeston)	..*Mr A C Corbett	...U	U	L	L
Gloucester	..Mr C J Monk ..	...U	L	L	L
,, (Cirencester)	...Hon A H Bathurst	..U	L	L	L
,, (Forest of Dean)	..*Sir C Dilke ...	..L	L	L	L
,, (Stroud) ...	...Mr C Cripps ...	..C	L	C	L
Grantham	..*Mr H Lopes ...	...C	C	C	L
Gravesend	..*Mr J D Palmer	...C	C	C	C
Great Yarmouth ..	...Sir J Colomb ...	..C	L	C	C
Greenock	..*Sir T Sutherland	..U	U	U	L
Greenwich	...Lord H Cecil ...	...C	C	C	C
Grimsby...	..Mr Doughty ...	..L	L	U	L
Grinstead, E	...Mr G Goschen...	...C	C	C	C
Guildford	..*Hon W Brodrick	...C	C	C	C
Hackney, N	...Mr Bousfield ..	..C	C	C	C
,, C	..*Sir A Scoble ..	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...Mr T Robertson	..U	L	L	L
Halifax...	...Mr Arnold ..	..U	L	L	L
Hammersmith... ...	...*Gen Goldsworthy	..C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Andover)	...*Mr W Beach ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Basingstoke)	..*Mr A Jeffreys	...C	C	C	C
,, (Fareham) ...	...*Sir F Fitzwygram	...C	C	C	C
,, (New Forest)	...*Hon J S Montagu	..C	C	C	C
,, (Petersfield)	...*Mr W Wickham	...C	C	U	L
Hampstead	..*Mr Hoare ...	...C	C	C	C
Hanley	..*Mr Woodall ...	...L	L	L	L
Haggerston	...Mr J Lowles ..	...U	L	L	L
Harrow	...*Mr W Ambrose	...C	C	C	C
Hartlepools	....Ald T Richardson	...U	L	U	L
Hastings	...Mr Shadwell ...	...U	C	C	L
Hawick Burghs ...	...*Mr T Shaw ...	...L	L	L	L
Hereford	...*Mr R Cooke ...	...C	C	C	L
,, (Ross) ...	...Mr M Biddulph	...U	U	U	L
Hertfordshire (Hitchin)	...*Mr G B Hudson	...C	C	C	C
,, (St Albans)	...*Mr V Gibbs ...	..C	C	C	C
,, (Watford) ...	...*Mr T F Halsey	...C	C	C	C
Holborn..	..*Sir C Hall ...	...C	C	C	C
Hoxton...	..*Prof Stuart ...	...L	L	L	L
Huddersfield ...	...Mr Woodhouse	...L	C	L	L
Hull, C...	...*Sir H S King ...	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...Mr Fairbank ...	...C	L	C	C
,, W	...*Mr C H Wilson	...L	L	L	L
Hythe	...*Sir B Edwards	...U	U	U	L
Inverness Group ...	...Mr Finlay ...	...U	L	C	C
Ipswich	{*Sir C Dalrymple / Mr Goddard ...	...C / ...L	C	C	C
Isle of Wight... ..	...*Sir R Webster	...C	C	C	C
Islington, N	...Mr Bartley ...	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr T Lough ...	...L	L	U	L
,, W	...Mr F Cook ...	...U	L	C	C
Kennington	...Mr W H Sharpe	...C	L	C	C
Kensington, N	...*Sir A Borthwick	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Sir J Scott ...	...C	C	C	C
Kent (Faversham ...	...Mr F G Barnes ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Ashford) ...	...*Mr L Hardy ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Dartford) ...	...*Sir W. Hart-Dyke	...C	C	C	C
,, (Isle of Thanet)	...*Rt Hon J Lowther	...C	C	C	C
,, (Medway) ...	...*Col Warde ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (Sevenoaks) ...	...*Mr H W Foster	...C	C	C	C
,, (St Augustine's)	*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	..C	C	C	C
Kerry, E	...*Mr M Davitt ...	...P	P	N	N
,, S	...*Mr D Kilbride	...AP	AP	N	N
,, W	...*Sir T Esmonde	...AP	AP	N	N
Kidderminster ...	...*Mr A F Godson	...C	C	C	L
Kildare, S	...Mr M J Minch	...AP	AP	N	N
Kilkenny, City ...	...Mr P O'Brien ...	...P	AP	N	N
,, N	...*Mr P McDermott	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Mr S Morris...	...AP	AP	N	N
King's County (Birr)	..*Mr B C Molloy	...AP	AP	N	N
,, Lynn	...*Mr T G Bowles	..C	C	C	C
Lambeth	...Mr H M Stanley	...U	L	C	C
Lancaster	...Col Foster ...	...U	L	L	L
Lancashire (Chorley)	...Lord Balcarres...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Eccles)..	...*Mr. O L. Clare	...U	L	C	C
,, (Ince) ..	...Col Blundell ...	...C	L	C	L
,, (Middleton)	...Mr T Fielden ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Radcliffe)	...Mr J J Mellor ...	...C	L	L	L
,, (Rosendale)	..*Mr J H Maden	...L	L	L	L
,, (Stretford)	...*Mr Maclure ...	...C	C	L	L
,, C	...*Mr G W Balfour	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...Mr T R Lenty ...	...L	L	L	C
,, N	*Rt Hon W L Jackson	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr J W Walton ...	...L	L	L	L
,, W	...*Mr H Gladstone ...	..L	L	L	L
Lanes (Ormskirk) ...	...*Rt Hon A B Forwood	..C	C	C	C
,, (Gorton) ...	...Mr E Hatch ...	...C	L	L	L
Leicester	{*Mr H Broadhurst / *Mr W Hazell..	..L / ..L	L	L	L
Leicestershire (Melton)	...Lord E Manners	...C	C	C	C
Leitrim (North) ...	...*Mr P McHugh	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (South) ...	...*Mr J Tully ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Leominster	...*Mr J Rankin	...C	C	L	L
Lewisham	...*Mr J Penn ...	...C	C	C	C
Limerick City ...	...Mr J Daly ...	...P	AP	N	N
,, County, W...	...*Mr M Austin	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr J Finucane	...AP	AP	N	N
Lincolnshire	...Mr C H Seely ...	...U	L	C	C
,, (Sleaford	...*Rt Hon H Chaplin	...C	C	C	C
,, (Horncastle)	...*Lord D'Eresby	...C	C	C	C
Linlithgow	...Mr A Ure ...	..L	L	L	L
Liverpool (Abercromby)	...*M W Lawrence	...C	C	C	C
,, (East Toxteth)	...*Baron De Worms	...C	C	C	C
,, (Everton) ..	...*Mr Willox ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Exchange)	...Mr C Bigham:	...C	L	L	L
,, (Kirkdale) ...	...*Sir G Baden-Powell	..C	C	C	C
,, (Scotland) ...	...T P O'Connor	...AP	AP	L	L
,, (Walton) ...	...Mr J H Siock	...C	C	C	C
,, (West Derby)	...*Col Long ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (W Toxteth)	...Mr R P Houston	...C	C	C	C
London City	{*Sir G Hanson... / *Mr Gibbs ...	...C / ...C	C	C	C
,, University ...	...*Sir J Lubbock	...U	U	C	L
Londonderry City ...	...Mr V Knox ...	...AP	C	C	C
Longford, N	...*Mr J M'Carthy	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Hon E Blake	...AP	AP	N	N
Lowestoft	...*Mr H S Foster	...C	C	C	C
Maidstone	...*Mr Hunt ...	...C	C	C	C
Manchester, E ...	...*Rt Hon A J Balfour..	..C	C	C	C
,, N	...*Mr C B Schwann	...L	L	L	L
,, N E	...*Sir J Fergusson	...C	C	C	C
,, N. W ...	...*Sir W H Houldsworth	..C	C	C	C
,, S	...Lord Lorne ...	...U	L	L	L
,, S W ...	...Mr W Galloway	...U	L	L	L
Marylebone, E ...	...*Mr E Boulnois	...C	C	C	C
,, W	...Sir H Farquhar	...C	C	C	C
Mayo, E	...*Mr J Dillon ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Meath, S	...*Mr Tuite ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Merthyr Tydvil ..	{*Mr N P Morgan / *Mr D A Thomas	...L / ...L	L	L	L
Middlesbrough ...	*Mr J H Wilson (Lavour)	..L	L	L	L
Middlesex (Brentford)	...*Mr J Bigwood	...C	C	C	C
,, (Enfield)...	...Capt Bowles ..	...C	C	C	C
,, (Hornsey)	...*Mr H C Stephens	...C	C	C	C
,, (Uxbridge)	*Sir F Dixon-Hartland	...C	C	C	C
Monmouth (Dist) ..	...*Mr J Spicer ...	...L	L	C	L
Monmouthshire, S ...	...*Hon F Morgan	...C	C	C	C
Montgomery (Dist) ...	...*Sir P Pryce Jones	...C	C	L	C
Morpeth...	...*Mr T Burt (Labour)	...L	L	L	L
Newark...	...Hon H Finch Hatton	...C	C	C	C
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	{*Mr C F Hamond / Mr Cruddas (Lab)	...C / ...L	C	L	L
Newcastle-under-Lyme	...*Mr W Allen ..	...L	L	U	L
Newington, W... ...	...*Capt C Norton	...L	L	C	C
Newry	...*Mr P Carvill ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Norfolk, E	...*Mr R J Price	...L	L	C	C
,, S	...*Mr F Taylor ..	...U	U	U	L
Northampton	{*Mr H Labouchere / Mr Drucker ...	...L / ...U	L	L	L
,, N	...Mr Monckton ...	...C	C	C	C
Northamptonshire (Mid)	...Mr J Pender ...	...C	L	L	L
Northumberland (Tyneside)	*Mr J A Pease	...L	L	L	L
,, (Wansbeck)...	*Mr C Fenwick	...L	L	L	L
Norwich..	{*Mr S Hoare ... / Sir H Bullard...	...C / ...U	C	C	C
Norwood...	...*Mr C E Tritton	...C	C	C	C
Nottingham, E ...	...Mr E Bond ..	...U	U	L	L
,, S	...Lord H Bentinck	...C	C	C	C
Notts (Bassetlaw) ...	...*Sir F Milnor...	...C	C	C	C
Oldham...	{Mr Ashcroft ... / *Mr Oswald ..	...U / ...U	L	L	L
Oswestry	...*Mr S Leighton...	...C	C	C	C
Oxford	...*Visct Valentia	...C	C	C	C
,, (Woodstock)	...Mr G H Morrell	..C	L	U	L
,, University ...	{*Sir J Mowbray / *Mr J Talbot ...	...C / ...C	C	C	C
Paddington N ...	...*Mr J Aird ...	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr Purdell...	...C	C	C	C
Paisley	...*Mr W Dunn ...	...L	L	L	L
Pembroke (Dist) ..	...Genl Laurie ...	...C	L	L	L
Pembrokeshire ..	...*Mr W R M Davies	...L	L	L	L
Penrith...	...*Mr J W Lowther	...C	C	C	L
Perth	...Mr R Wallace ...	..L	C	L	L
,, W	..*Sir D Currie ...	...U	U	U	L
Peterborough ..	...Mr R Purvis ...	...U	L	C	C
Plymouth	{*Sir E. Clarke ... / Mr C Harrison...	...C / ...L	C	C	C
Pontefract	...*Mr T W Nussey	...L	C	C	C

* Member of late Parliament.

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1895.	1895.
Portsmouth	{*Mr J Baker ... / *Mr W O Clough	...L / ...L	L	U	L
Preston...	{*Hon T Hanbury / *Mr Tomlinson...	...C / ...C	C	C	C
Queen's County (Leix)	..*Dr McDonell ...	...AP	AP	U	N
Reading...	..Mr C T Murdoch	...U	L	C	C
Renfrewshire, E ...	...*Mr Shaw-Stewart	...C	C	C	L
Rochdale	..Mr C M Royds...	...C	L	L	L
Roohester	...*Lord Cranbourne	...C	C	C	C
Roxburgh	..Earl Dalkeith]...	..C	L	U	L
Rutlandshire	...*Mr G H Finch	...C	C	C	C
St Andrew's Burghs	..*Mr H T Anstruther	nU	U	U	L
St Helens (Lancs) ..	..*Mr H S Karr...	...C	C	C	C
St Ives	...*Mr T B Bolitho	...U	U	U	L
St Pancras, E	...*Mr B G Webster	...C	C	C	C
,, N	...Mr Moon ..	...C	L	C	L
,, S	...*Sir J Goldsmid	..U	U	C	C
,, W... ...	...*Mr H R Graham	..C	C	L	L
Salford, N	...Mr Platt Higgins	...U	L	C	C
,, S	...*Sir H Howarth	...C	C	C	C
Salisbury	...*Mr E Hulse ...	...C	C	C	C
Scarborough	...Mr Rickett ..	...L	C	L	C
Sheffield, (Attercliffe)	...*Mr Langley... ..	..L	L	L	L
,, (Brightside)	..*Mr. Mundella ...	..L	L	L	L
,, C	...*Mr Howard Vincent	..C	C	C	C
,, (Ecclesball)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
,, (Hallam) ...	..*Mr Stuart Wortley	...C	C	C	L
Shields, S	...Mr Robson ...	...L	L	L	L
Shropshire (Ludlow)	...*Mr R J More ...	...U	U	U	L
,, (Newport)	...*Col Slaney ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	...*Mr A Brown ..	...U	U	U	L
Sligo, S..	...*Mr T Curran ...	..AP	AP	N	N
Somerset (Bridgewator)	..*Mr E J Stanley	...C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	...*Sir A A Hood...	...C	C	C	C
Southampton	{*Mr T Chamberlayne. / Sir J Simeon ..	C / ..U	C	C	C
Southport	...*Hon G N Curzon	...C	C	C	L
Southwark (Bermondsey)	...Mr Lafone ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Rotherhide)	...Mr Macdona ..	..C	C	C	C
,, W ...	..R K Causton ..	..L	L	L	L
Staffs (Handsworth)	*Sir H Meysey Thompson.	U	U	U	L
,, (Kingswinford)	...*Rt Hon A S Hill,	...L	C	C	C
Staffs (Lichfield) ...	...Mr H C Fulford ...	...L	U	L	L
,, (West) ..	...*Mr A Hamar Bass	...U	U	U	L
Stafford	...*Mr C Shaw ...	...L	L	C	L
Staleybridge	...*Mr Sidebottom	...C	C	C	C
Stirling Burghs ...	...*Rt Hon Campbell Bannerman ...	...L	L	L	L
Stockport	{*Mr G Whitehead / Mr B V Melville	...C / ...U	L	C	L
Stockton	...Mr Samuel ...	...L	C	L	L
Stoke-on-Trent ...	...Mr Coghill ...	...L	L	L	L
Strand	...*Mr W D Smith	...C	C	C	C
Sudbury...	...*Mr Quilter ...	...U	U	U	L
Suffolk (Woodbridge)	..*Capt Prettyman	..C	L	C	L
,, (Stowmarket)	...Mr Malcolm...	...U	L	C	C
Sunderland	{Mr Doxford ... / *Sir E T Gourley	...U / ...L	L	L	L
Surrey (Chertsey) ...	...*Mr C H Combe ...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Epsom ...	...*Mr Bucknill ..	..C	C	C	C
,, (Reigate) ...	...*Hon H Cubitt ..	..C	C	C	C
,, (Wimbledon) ..	..*Mr H C O Bonsor	..C	C	C	C
Sussex (Chichester) ...	...*Lord E Talbot ...	..C	C	C	C
,, (Horsham) ...	...*Mr J H Johnstone...	..C	C	C	C
,, (Lewes) ...	...*Sir H Fletcher	...C	C	C	C
,, (Rye) ...	...*Col A Brookfield	...C	C	C	C
Swansea...	...*Sir J Llewellyn	..C	L	L	L
,, (Dist) ...	...Mr Jones ...	...U	L	L	L
Tamworth	...*Mr P A Muntz	..C	C	C	C
Tewkesbury	...*Sir J E Dorrington	...C	C	C	C
T Hamlets (Bow&Bromley)	..Hon L Holland	...C	L	C	L
,, (Limehouse)	...Mr Samuel ...	...C	L	C	C
,, (Mile End) ..	...*Mr S Charrington	...C	C	C	C
,, (Poplar) ...	..*Mr S Buxton ...	..L	L	L	L
,, (Stepney) ..	...*Mr S W Isaacson	...C	C	C	L
,, (St George's)	...Mr H H Marks ...	...L	L	C	L
,, (Whitechapel)	...*Sir S Montagu...	..L	L	L	L
Tipperary, E	...*Mr T J Condon	...AP	AP	N	N
,, N	...Mr P O'Brien ...	...AP	AP	N	N
,, S	...*Mr F Mandeville	...AP	AP	N	N
,, (Mid) ...	...*Mr F Hogan ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Tiverton	...*Sir W H Walrond	...C	C	C	C
Tullamore	...*Dr Fox ...	...AP	AP	N	N
Tunbridge	..*Mr Boscawen	...C	C	C	C
Tynemouth	...*Mr R S Donkin	...C	C	C	C
Tyrone (North) ...	...Mr Hamphill...	..L	C	C	C
Wakefield	...Lord Milton ...	...C	C	C	C
Walsall	...Mr S Sedge ...	...C	C	L	L
Walworth	...*Mr J Bailey ...	...U	L	C	C
Wandsworth	...*Mr H Kimber ...	...C	C	C	C
Warrington	..*Mr R Pierpoint	...C	C	C	C
Warwick	...*Mr Lyttelton...	...U	U	U	L
Warwickshire (Nuneaton)	...*Mr F A Newdigate	...C	C	C	C
,, (Stratford)	...*Col V Millward	...C	C	L	C
Watérford (City) ...	...*Mr J Redmond	...AP	AP	N	N
,, E	...*Mr P J Power	...AP	AP	N	N
,, W	...*Mr A Webb...	...AP	AP	L	L
Wednesbury	...Mr Green ...	..C	C	L	L
West Bromwich ...	...*Mr J E Spencer	..C	C	L	L
West Ham, N... ...	...Mr E Gray ...	..U	L	L	L
,, S	...Major Banes ...	..C	L	C	C
West Haughton ...	...*Lord Stanley...	..C	C	C	C
Westminster	...*Mr Burdett Coutts	...C	C	C	C
Westmorland (Appleby)	...*Col McCalmont	...C	C	C	C
,, (Kendal)	..*Capt Bagot ...	...C	C	C	C
Wexford, S	...*Mr P Ffrench	...AP	AP	N	N
Whitehaven	...Mr Heider ...	...U	L	C	C
Wicklow, W	...*Mr J O'Connor	...AP	AP	N	N
Wigan	...*Sir F Powell ...	...C	C	C	C
Wigtownshire... ...	...*Sir H Maxwell	...C	C	C	C
Wilts (Cricklade) ...	...Mr A Hopkinson	...U	L	U	L
,, (Chippenham)	...Sir J Poynder ...	...C	C	C	C
Winchester	...*Mr Myers ...	...C	C	C	C
Windsor	...*Mr Barry ...	...C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, E ...	..*Sir H Fowler...	...L	L	L	L
,, S ...	...*Mr C P Villiers	...C	U	U	L
,, W ...	...*Sir A Hickman	...C	C	L	L
Woolwich	...*Col Hughes ..	...C	C	C	C
Worcester	...*Hon G Alsopp	...C	C	C	C
,, E	...*Mr A Chamberlain	...U	U	C	C
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	...*Mr A Baldwin	...C	C	C	C
York	{*Mr Butcher ... / *Sir F Lockwood	...C / ...L	C	L	L
Yorks (Barkston Ash)	...*Col Gunter ..	...C	L	L	L
,, (Cleveland) ...	...*Mr H F Pease	..L	C	C	C
,, (Holmfirth) ...	...*Mr H J Wilson	...L	L	L	L
,, (Howdenshire)	...*Col Wilson Todd	...C	C	C	C
,, (Rotherham) ...	...*R A D Acland	...L	L	L	L
,, (Shipley) ...	...*Mr F Flannery	...U	L	L	L
,, (Sowerby) ...	...*Mr J W Mellor	...L	L	L	L
,, (Thirsk) ...	...*Mr J G Lawson	...C	C	C	C
,, (Whitby) ...	...*Mr E W Beckett	...C	C	C	C

* Member of Late Parliament.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained	51
Liberal seats gained	16

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives	348
Unionists	
Liberals	102
Parnellites	7
Anti-Parnellites	5
Labour	2

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following summary of the results of the General Election, according to the returns received in Bombay up to Thursday evening (18th), may be of interest to some of your readers.

ENGLAND.

	1892.			1895.		
	No. of seats.	G.	W.	No. of seats decided.	G.	W.
Metropolis	62	25	37	61	8	53
Boroughs	164	69	95	147	35	112
Counties	234	103	131	70	7	63

This shows pretty clearly what opinion the "predominant partner" holds regarding the burning questions of "Home Rule," "Welsh Disestablishment," "Local Option without fair compensation, &c." But the general rot is not confined to England: two seats won in Glasgow, another in Edinburgh, where Mr. Paul (the hero of the simultaneous examination debate) has been defeated, shows that it has spread to Scotland: in "gallant little Wales," a seat which was formerly very safe, has been lost to the Liberals at Swansea.—Yours, &c.,

F. G.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST AT THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST paid a visit early this morning, at the Poona Native Institution. The building and its approaches were prettily decorated with mottoes, bunting, palms, and flowers. Amongst those present were:—H. E. Lieutenant-General Nairne, C.B., and Mrs. Nairne, H. H. Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Vidal, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Plunkett, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Doctor Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Baba Maharaj Baba Saheb Sanglikar, Sardars Purandhare, Raste, Dhumdhere, Vinchurker, and several others.

About nine o'clock his Excellency drove up, and was received at the entrance by Dastur Hoshang, who was the president of the institution, and also by Mr. Bhave, the principal, and was conducted to the *dais*. In the court-yard, where the ceremony took place, was placed an oil-painting of his Excellency, executed by Mr. S. K. Pimplakar, drawing-master to the institution, from a photograph by Mr. M. Ahrle, of Bombay. His Excellency was very much pleased with the work, and he accepted the portrait as a memento of his visit. The head-master read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—On behalf of the Poona Native Institution Association, we the Board of Management most respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer you our most hearty welcome to this Institution. This Educational Institution the oldest of its kind was started in 1852 and subsequently reorganised in 1874 by Messrs. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave and Lakshman Narhar Indapurkar who have since then been steadily working in it as teachers and managers. After having maintained its ground for several years in the face of manifold difficulties, it was taken on the roll of aided schools in 1862 during the Government of Sir James Fergusson who on his recent visit to this city in February last was pleased to write to Mr. Bhave as follows:—"I have always regarded the Poona Native Institution as one of our most interesting and useful educational efforts. I rejoice to hear that it continues to flourish. I shall always be glad to hear of its success and to have been able to be of any service to it." In 1885 the Institution entered upon a new phase of existence by being placed under the control of the Poona Native Institution Association, a body constituted of Patrons and Life members that is to say men who have bound themselves to work in the Institution for life. Since then it has ceased to be a proprietary concern and became a Public School in the strict sense of the word. At present it supplies only secondary education and prepares students for the Matriculation and University School Final examinations. It has attached to it Drawing classes teaching up to the first and the second Grade examinations of the School of Art, Bombay. As regards the quality of instruction imparted here, the remarks of the Government Education Inspector of this Division made at the time of his last annual inspection are a better index than any thing the managers can say in regard to it. The following is the transcription of notes recorded in the office of Mr. T. B. Kirkham in September last:—"The Poona Native Institution was found working with its accustomed vigour and the class examinations showed a creditably high average of attainment. Of the two sections of Standard VI, the classical or University section is on the whole the stronger: but I was also well satisfied with the work of the other section. Recitation and English generally was good in both sections, and also Mathematics. The note books gave very evidence of hard work of the usual type. I noted the grammatical knowledge of the classical section for special commendation. Standard V classes did as well in their degree, working especially good exercise in English composition, both as regards vocabulary, spelling, and hand writing. The lower Standards were found in good order, and Raosaheb V. K. Goray was well pleased with their work whilst noting that improvement was required in the manual writing of Standard IV, Sections A and B and in the English explanation of Section C. He also thought the reading in Standard III too hurried...On the whole I consider the efficiency of the Institution to be well maintained." Besides the results that the Institution has shown at the University and other public examinations, the Scholarships and, prizes that it has won from time to time, and above all the young men whom it has nurtured and sent forth to be useful members of Society, bear an independent testimony to the good educational work that the Institution has been doing, and also show that its career has been one of increasing efficiency. The number on the roll during the current month is about 330. The teaching staff consists of 25 teachers, every kind of provision being made for the study of the classical Languages, Sanskrit, Persian and the Latin. The Institution educates boys of all classes and endeavours as far as it can, to place secondary education within the reach of middle and humble classes by fixing rates of fees lower than those of the Government High School and by allowing poor students a large number of free studentships and a still larger percentage of them to those of the backward classes. It is a peculiar feature of the Institution that it enjoys the warm sympathy of European as well as native gentlemen. The recent visits to the Institution of high Officials Civil and Military have been found to exercise a wholesome influence on the teachers and the taught by their valuable suggestions and encouraging appreciation of the School work. Among the most distinguished visitors who honored the Institution by their visits were:—Their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Harris, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Richard Temple, H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit, the late Sir Salar-Jung H. &c. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Mark Kerr have been pleased to permanently associate their names with the Institution by founding prizes bearing their names. We are deeply grateful to His Lordship General Mark Kerr, G. C. B. for the handsome donation of Rs. 1,250 to the Prize Fund of the Institution, and for the active and keen interest with which he has been watching its progress though so far off from this country. The Institution occupies two of these buildings, one of them in the first quadrangle of which we are assembled to welcome your Excellency, has been lately purchased; but the want of a commodious house can not be said to be fully supplied. We however hope that it will be completely removed during your Excellency's regime. Next to this is the want of a suitable Play ground and Gymnasium. Our sincere thanks are due to the Municipality for its kindness in granting the use of an open ground near the Shanwar Wada to the Institution for a nominal rent. We have learned with great pleasure that your Excellency holds very liberal views about educational matters, and we are led to entertain a hope, that your Excellency's reign will open a new page in the history of the Education of this Presidency. Among the numerous blessings that England has conferred on India that of education ranks the highest. For it is our honest conviction that its spread is "forming many new and good citizens, loyal subjects who may either round the Imperial throne in some far-off season of emergency, and all through their lives diffuse a wholesome, vivifying influence through the society of which they form a part. We are deeply sensible of your Excellency's kindness and condescension in paying a visit to our Institution and accepting our humble address of welcome. We offer our grateful thanks to her Excellency Lady Sandhurst for her kindness in accompanying your Excellency to this Institution.—Your Excellency's most humble and loyal servants.—Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Lakshman Narhar Indapurkar, Vinayak Ramchandra Jalnapurkar, Vishnu Balwant Gokhle, Chintaman Prabhakar Bhave.

His Excellency, in reply to the address, said: Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastur, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have, to-day, fulfilled one of the first engagements that I made when I was appointed Governor of this Presidency. I had hardly been appointed as Governor when I received a letter from your principal, Mr. Bhave, inviting me to visit your institution. (Laughter.) I replied to that request from London accepting the invitation. It is extremely interesting for me to be here to-day. You have performed a most interesting programme of music, recitations, etc., and this has been delivered with vigour, the scene from Shakespeare having been given with great effect. It is a surprise to me, however, how you have managed to get so numerous a body of people into such a small compass, and on this account alone that I shall certainly feel inclined to recommend the increase to the building which you require. As you are well aware, there are a great many calls upon the purse of a government, and one would always like to be able to satisfy them all. I cannot give you any definite promise—probably you will regard this in the light of an official reply—but I can assure you that I will do all I possibly can to meet your wishes. It is extremely gratifying to note in your report the remarks of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector of the Presidency, and it is also satisfactory to find that while you have many pupils in the advanced classes and also many in the backward classes, you are able to give education to some of them free. There are some who can pay for their education and they should of course do so, but there are others (in all parts of the world) who are unable to do so, and it is not right that they should be excluded from educational advantages. Ladies and gentlemen, the principal business of this meeting was to enable me to look at your school. I have heard instances of your work, and as regards the number of pupils I think I must see nearly all of them before me. The principal business of the meeting, however, was not to hear a special from me, but to give me an opportunity of carrying out the promise I made some time ago. I have been very glad to come here to-day and I really and sincerely hope that your institution will continue to flourish. (Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham then said: The principal of the school and his colleagues have asked me to convey to your Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen present their very hearty thanks for your kindness in coming. I am quite sure you will permit me to say that we have heard here to-day a great deal that has been extremely interesting, and I need hardly remind you that all the proceedings have been conducted in a language that has been what may be termed a foreign one to the performers, but in spite of this the proceedings have throughout been exceedingly creditable. (Cheers.)

His Excellency, in responding to the vote of thanks, replied: I am very much obliged to you for your vote of thanks, but at the same time there are one or two gentlemen who might be included in that vote—gentlemen who are now in different parts of the world. I allude especially to Sir James Fergusson and Lord Mark Kerr. (Applause.) Sir James Fergusson, as you know, was the first to put this school on the list for grants-in-aid, whilst Lord Mark Kerr's connection with the institution is well-known. I think we may well congratulate the principal and the workers upon the success to which they have brought this institution, which they evidently love so much. (Loud applause.)

This concluded the ceremony, and the proceedings then terminated with the usual distribution of *pan* and *attar*.

WANTED A LIGHTER COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not time some change were made in reference to the currency arrangements in India? The silver coin is very bulky and heavy, and can only be transported at considerable expense. Government seemed to appreciate the difficulty when the Paper Currency was introduced; but as these notes can only be cashed for their full value at the Currency Office in the Presidency towns—except where as a favour other arrangements may be possible—it means that the currency notes fail to give the relief that is so much needed. I live in a cantonment. We have to get our money from Bombay, and it comes in currency notes. The treasury officer here sometimes as a favour will oblige us by cashing a note, but only as a favour, and only when he has on hand such a cash balance as justifies him in doing this. The post office will not receive any but very small notes in payment of bills there, and so we are shut up of getting our notes cashed in the bazaar and paying from four to eight annas a hundred.

Is it not possible for the Government or for some of the banks in India with the authority of the Government to issue paper-money that would pass as freely as the silver, and that would always command its full value. Rupees have to be sent from the up-country stations to Bombay just as well as from Bombay to the up-country stations, and it surely is not helpful to business to have any uncertainty in regard to the currency of the country. The Bunyas have already opportunity enough to fleece the public without the Government giving them an additional one, such as the present currency arrangements does.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

Indore, July 18.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed that a great deal has appeared of late in the Health Officer's reports about the cause of the high rate of mortality being due to the excessive supply of water, which finds its way in certain locality, and lies in a state of subsoil. Now

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AMMUNITION QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on July 2nd, in Committee of Supply, Votes on Account of the Civil Service and Revenue Departments (£3,525,100) and of the Navy (£1,000,000) were adopted. On a vote of £4,000,000 on account of the Navy, Sir C. Dilke raised the question of small arms ammunition, contending that at no time had the reserve stock been sufficient. Recently Mr. Balfour declared that the concealment which had taken place on the subject was undesirable; and in view of that statement he invited him to inform the Committee what amount of reserve ammunition they now had in the country.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he was not prepared to join in pressing the Government on the subject, but if in the exercise of their discretion they thought it right to publish the figures, he, personally, would have no objection. The quantity of new ammunition that ought to be maintained side by side with black powder for the use of the Volunteers was eminently a question to be determined by the expert opinion of the advisers of the War Minister, and not by the Minister himself, or even by the House of Commons. As they were still in the experimental stage with regard to smokeless powder it was necessary to be more than usually careful not to provide exaggerated supplies of that material. For his own part he stood on exactly the same ground as he occupied ten days ago—that was to say, he leaned upon the technical military advisers of the Secretary of State.—Mr. Balfour complained that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had taken his military advisers into his confidence on a political issue, and that they naturally agree with the political head of their department, and did the best they could with the money that was given to them. As to the advisability of keeping large stocks of completed ammunition, there was an extraordinary discrepancy between the statements of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Woodall. The amount of cartridges that ought to be in existence was not an abstruse question of military tactics; it was a matter which had been determined long ago by competent military men. In India we possessed more than 600 rounds, per man, and in the Colonies between 500 and 800 rounds besides a central reserve in each case; but at home we had no central reserve and nothing like a corresponding number of cartridges. He concluded by expressing a hope that the House at large would give the Government credit for something more than a desire to obtain a mere party advantage by the vote they gave the other night.—Sir W. Harcourt said that the question of finance had never affected the question of cartridges at all. The prop sals of the War Secretary were made originally after consultation with his military adviser, and so far from being cut down or limited, they were, as a matter of fact, increased by 75 per cent. on the amount recommended.—Further discussion ensued, in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Brodrick, and other members took part, and ultimately the Vote was agreed to.

THE COMING RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

In the Society of Arts' Journal of June 28 Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, A.M.I.C.E., writing from Kurrachee, June 3, offers a number of criticisms of the exhaustive paper on "Railway Extention in India," read by Mr. J. W. Parry, A.M.I.C.E., at a meeting of the Society on April 25 last. Mr. Brunton says:—Mr. Parry groups the "coming railways" under two heads—(a) first-class investments; (b) sound second-class investments. The first of these he describes as "gilt-edged securities"; but he does not say what interest they would pay on the capital necessary for their construction. The railways under this head are—in Mr. Parry's opinion—four in number, three of which, he is of opinion, the Government of India will not allow to be constructed by private enterprise. The fourth, he thinks, the Government of India would willingly allow private enterprise to construct. But why? Mr. Parry does not say; and, personally, I feel some doubt as to the accuracy of his opinion. Mr. Parry calls his second-class investments "sound," but does not say what dividend he would expect them to pay on the capital invested.

I believe that nearly all—if not quite all—the lines mentioned by Mr. Parry would pay, and pay well, if constructed economically and worked without vexatious restrictions.

The reason why railways are not constructed in India by private enterprise is not because paying lines cannot be found, but because the English investor has a deep distrust of the Indian Government. For many years past it has—where railways are concerned—worked on the principle, "heads, I win; tails, you lose." If a promoter tries to take up any line that has a future, he is met at every stage with difficulties. The concession is limited to an absurdly short term of years, vexatious and unreasonable restrictions are imposed, and, in the end, he finds the terms such that it is impossible for him to raise the necessary capital. In a letter published in "The Engineer" on Dec. 29, 1893, I pointed out some of the faults in the so-called concessions, formulated in the Government Circular, No. 924R, of Sept. 15, 1893. Only one of these concessions was new, and that one was useless. The rebate offered was so small (only 10 per cent. as a maximum on the gross receipts of the traffic interchanged between the main line and the branch line) that in many cases it amounted to no guarantee at all. But this is not the worst. The guarntee offered is radically wrong in principal. A sliding guarntee, to be of any practical use, must increase in value, within a given limit, in direct ratio to the needs of the guaranteed. This rebate guarantee does the exact reverse of this. If the "branch" line is carrying a large and profitable traffic, the rebate would, no doubt, be of considerable value; but under such circumstances the branch line would, in all probability, not require any assistance in order to pay 4 per cent. on its invested capital. On the other hand, if the "branch" line was a failure if its traffic was small and valueless, the rebate would be smaller and less valuable, and the owner of "branch" line would receive practically no assistance whatever. It is hardly possible to suppose that the authorities at Simla are unaware of this, and it is quite impossible to suppose that the astute financiers of Lombard-street would be misled by a guarantee of this nature.

I believe that if the Government of India are in earnest in wishing railways to be constructed in India by private enterprise, it can get every line that has any prospects of paying 4 to 5 per cent. on the necessary capital constructed without difficulty, providing the terms offered are reasonable. The land must, of course, be given free, as heretofore, and, in order to reduce first cost, assistance must be given in making the preliminary surveys, and in compiling the necessary statistics.

Material must be admitted free of import duty, and carried at reasonable rates over State lines. The concession must not be limited to the absurdly short period of ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and the company must not be hampered with vexatious restrictions as to rates of fares, freights, &c. It is absurd to suppose that English investors—the most energetic and enterprising in the world—will refuse to put money into an undertaking that has every reasonable prospect of paying 4 to 5 per cent. on the capital invested, and that is situated in a dependency of the British Crown, enjoying a strong and settled Government. If the estimates of the cost of construction, probable traffic receipts, and working expenses are correct, there must be something very much at fault with the terms offered, if English financiers refuse to touch it. What that something is it is not difficult to say. The truth is, the Indian Government does not wish lines to be constructed by private enterprise. It has a very valuable monopoly, and it is by no means anxious that outsiders should interfere with its profits, or take the good things it hopes, in a few years, to appropriate to itself. Such feelings are, under the circumstances, natural, but it seems a pity that the Government does not openly avow them, and thus save many would-be promoters from the loss of money and time, and the vexation of spirit that is the only result of the existing system. Mr. Parry makes one statement in his paper which I think requires modification. He states that one of the reasons why railways pay so well in India is that "labour is plentiful." This statement appears to point to a confusion of ideas. Labour in India, as measured by the wages paid, is cheap, but cannot be called "plentiful." Plentiful is a relative term, and means, in the sense in which Mr. Parry uses it, that the supply of labour is greater than the demand for it. There are no labour associations in India, and it is impossible, therefore, to give figures to show what proportion of men in any trade are out of work at any one time. But my experience goes to show that while labour in all trades is, as compared to Europe, and as measured by the wage paid cheap, it is by no means plentiful; in fact, in many districts—and this is particularly the case in the districts through which pass the two first named of Mr. Parry's "first-class" lines—so far is labour from being plentiful, that it has to be imported. There are, in fact, statements in Mr. Parry's paper which go to show that, although he has himself found labour cheap, it has been no means plentiful. He says that, on one railway on which he was engaged, coolie labour rose from 1½ to 4 annas per day; and that in another case, an offer of 12 annas per day failed to attract labour, "because the climate was unhealthy." Are wages likely to increase 266 per cent. in twelve months? Are men likely to refuse to work for any wages that may be offered, when labour is plentiful? I think not.

My experience (concludes Mr. Brunton) is, that no men are so independent, as a body, as the Indian labourer and artizan. The reason is that, almost without exception, the individual is not only a labourer or an artizan, but is also an agriculturist. If he fails to get work suited to his ideas he does not starve; he simply returns to his home, settles down on the piece of land that has been in his family for generations, assists in its cultivation, and lives on its produce. In a society constructed on this system labour may be cheap, but is hardly likely to be plentiful, except in time of famine, or under other abnormal conditions.

INRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles valid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other usefrticles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hurm Street Fort, Bombay.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

On Saturday, June 29, the Prince of Wales gave a dinner party to the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, at which the following were present:—Duke of York, Russian Ambassador, Duke of Devonshire, Viscount Cross, Lords Salisbury, Ripon, Dufferin Rosebery, Kimberley, Northbrook, Reay, Harris, Herschell, Connemara, Roberts, the Speaker, the Hon. G. Curzon, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir M. Grant-Duff, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Sir R. Temple, Sir Donald Stewart, Admiral Sir L. Heath, Admiral Sir F. Richards, Admiral Sir R. Macdonald, Sir E. Bradford, Sir A. Godley, Sir J. Fayrer, Sir S. Bayley, Sir J. Peile, Sir C. Stephen, Sir D. M. Wallace, Sardar Mahomed Husan Khan, Sardar Mahomed Akram Khan, Col. the Hon. H. Byng, Sir G. S. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Col. Talbot, Surg.-Major Leahy, and Mr. T. A. Martin (in attendance on the Shahzada), Sir C. Cust (in attendance on the Duke of York), Gen. Sir D. Probyn and Major-Gen. S. Clarke (in attendance on the Prince of Wales).

The following were unavoidably prevented from obeying His Royal Highness's command: Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Cranbrook, Gen. Sir N. Chamberlain, Sir F. P. Haines, Gen. Sir P. Lumsden, and Sir C. Aitchison. During dinner the band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, played a selection. The "St. James's Gazette" says:—

The dinner given by the Prince of Wales on Saturday evening in honour of the Shahzada was strictly a bachelor party, the Princess and her daughters being kept behind the purdah out of deference to the Mohammedan guest. Out of a similar regard for Oriental etiquette the most stringent precautions were taken as to the menu. Two Afghan cooks were made free for the occasion of the Marlborough House kitchen, and from certain of the plats sucrés any suspicion of alcoholic flavouring was carefully excluded. Nasrullah Khan probably accepted these attentions as a matter of course, and understood little more about the composition of the dishes than that of the company. Nobody but the genial host could have ventured on so remarkable a convivial experiment as the grouping around his hospitable board the Ministers who had just resigned their seals with those who had just received them. However, the idea appears to have resulted in a complete success. Lord Rosebery had the opportunity of displaying his new Thistle to Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberley fraternised with Lord Cross and Lord Northbrook, while Sir William Harcourt was able to exchange parliamentary jokes with Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

On Monday July 1, The Shahzada visited the Houses of Parliament. Having been received by Sir H. H. Fowler, M. P., he soon made his appearance in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery with the late Secretary of State for India and Mr. George Curzon, M.P. Talbot had, it is probable, as much difficulty in conveying to our Afghan visitor the meaning of the scene which he witnessed as he found when, at the Royal Show at Darlington, it came to his lot to be compelled to explain the minutiæ of milking by mechanical means. From the Commons the Shahzada proceeded to the Lords.

On Tuesday, July 2nd her Majesty's reception of Nasrullah Khan at Windsor Castle was marked by every external evidence of stately consideration. The Grand Hall, where his Highness alighted, was carpeted throughout, and quite a martial aspect was given to the vaulted chamber by the display of guns, swords, and ancient armour. The grand staircase, where several Life Guardsmen were mounted with drawn swords, was tastefully adorned with wide spreading palms and plants, and the way through the vestibule and guard chamber was similarly decorated. The gallery, called St. George's Hall, the palace banqueting room, presented an exceedingly attractive appearance. The oak floor was covered with a rich crimson velvet pile carpet, and groups of rare and beautiful flowers concealed the fireplaces and filled the window sills, while baskets of red and white roses, sweet peas, and stocks depended from the upper portions of the recesses. Under the greenery the Yeomen of the Guard were ranged, and facing them were the Military Knights of Windsor and a detachment of cuirassed and helmeted troopers of the 2nd Life Guards. The apartment chosen for the farewell audience was the Grand Reception Room, which overlooks the North Terrace, and is a magnificent gallery in the Louis XV. style. In front of the splendid Malachite vase, which was presented to the Queen by the late Emperor Nicholas, crimson upholstered and gilt State chairs were arranged. One of these, that intended for her Majesty, stood in advance of the rest, which were reserved for the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. The Shahzada was attired in a gold epaulette'd scarlet cloth tunic, crossed with a blue sash, and wore a large diamond star in his black astrachan caftan, his State sword being sheathed in a blue velvet, gold-mounted scabbard. He was attended by Col. the Hon. H. Byng, C.B., Equerry to the Queen, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Col. Talbot, and Surg-Major Leahy. At the Windsor terminus his Highness was received by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and Prince Henry of Battenberg. A captain's escort of the 2nd Life Guards was stationed in the terminus yard, the centre of the Household Cavalry being occupied by ten soldiers of Nasrulla Khan's bodyguard mounted upon horses of the 8th Hussars. Three Queen's carriages, each drawn by four bay horses, with the pages, postillions and outriders in Ascot liveries, were provided for his Highness and party. The Shahzada took his seat in the first carriage with the Duke of Connaught and Col. Talbot. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery as the procession left the terminus, and as his Highness, escorted by his Afghan body guard, passed the Sovereign's entrance, a guard of honour of the 1st Scots Guards saluted. At the Grand Hall the Shahzada and Princes were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Carrington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Cork, Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, Col. Fludyer, and other officials. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane marshalled the procession which walked up the grand staircase and through the vestibule, guard-chamber, and St. George's Hall to the Grand Reception Room, where the Queen received Nasrullah Khan in the pesence of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess Erbach-Schoenberg, the great officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. Here, also, his Highness presented the valuable gifts which the Ameer of Afghanistan had sent for her Majesty's acceptance. These were accompanied by an autograph letter enclosed in a gold casket ornamented with diamonds and lapis lazuli.

The casket which the Shahzada presented to the Queen on behalf of the Ameer of Afghanistan is a most beautiful example of the goldsmith's art. It is of 18-carat gold, thickly encrusted with precious stones. In form it is octagonal oblong, measuring 18in. in length, 13½in. in width, whilst the height exceeds 14½in. All the diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls, are absolute specimens of brilliancy, purity of colour, and perfection of cutting. The casket is divided into alternate panels, composed of delicate tracery of an Arabesque nature and pillars of lapis lazuli, the central panel on either side bearing on it in enamel the heraldic emblems of Afghanistan. Four magnificent half stars of finely-cut brilliants spring from the corners, 178 stones being in each. The lid, domed, and richly chased with devices emblematical of the floral beauties of Afghanistan, has ascending from it six pillars of lapis lazuli, with golden Turkish capitals, surmounted by six Mahommedan crescents, each composed of twenty-four big diamonds, capped by finials of gold. The temple thus formed permits of six elegantly chased and jewelled arches being raised from it, these being crowned by the magnificent radiating sixteen-point diamond star of Afghanistan. The diameter of this star is 4½in., it has a central stone valued at £1,500, measuring 4in. across, and weighing 7¾ carats. The casket is lined with royal red velvet, the lid having a doublure of ivory satin.

The Shahzada took luncheon with the Queen, and after bidding farewell to her Majesty and the Royal Family visited the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore. His Highness drove, about four o'clock, under a travelling escort of the 2nd Life Guards, to Eton College, and was conducted by Dr. Warre, the head master, through the upper schools and chapel. He also saw the cricket match in the playing fields. Quitting Eton, his Highness drove to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, whence he returned in the evening by special train to London.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

In addition to the nomination of Shakir Pasha as "Imperial inspector of certain provinces in Asia"—i.e., of Armenia—a new Commission has been appointed by the Sultan to prepare a scheme of reforms for the districts inhabited by Armenians. These measures are regarded as indications that the Sultan is endeavouring to decide the Armenian question independently of the action of the Powers.

The visit to London of the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople is believed in official circles in Rome to indicate a desire on the part of Italy to take a more active part, in conjunction with Great Britain, in the Armenian question.

Lord Rosebery has received a deputation from the Committee of the Armenian Relief Fund, and expressed his sympathy with its object. He has promised the treasurer a donation of £50. Mr. Gladstone has also contributed £50 to the fund.]

The *Times'* Paris correspondent has received a letter from an influential personage in Athens stating that, as soon as the Budget is voted, Ministers will be sent to Paris, London, and Berlin to enter into direct relations with the bondholders, and begin negotiations for an equitable and satisfactory arrangement between Greece and her creditors.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *VS.* THE P. AND O.

THE JURISDICTION OF BRITISH CONSULAR COURTS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered its reserved judgment, on July 3, in the case of "The Japanese Government vs. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," which was an appeal by the Japanese Government against a decision of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan (in Admiralty), reversing a decision of her Majesty's Court for Japan. The case was argued in May last, when Mr. Cohen, Q.C., Sir Walter Phillimore, Mr. Cautley, and Mr. Satow appeared for the Japanese Government; and the respondent company was represented by Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, and Mr. M'Carthy.

Lord Herschell, in giving their Lordships' considered judgment, said the appeal raised a question of considerable importance in regard to the jurisdiction possessed by British Consular Courts. The facts were that in November, 1892, a collision occurred between the Emperor of Japan's steam cruiser Chishima and the Ravenna, a steamer belonging to the respondents, in the Gogo Shima Straits, near the coast of Japan. The Chishima sank almost immediately, a large number of lives being lost, and the Ravenna, also sustained considerable damage. In May, 1893, the appellants filed a petition against the respondents in her Majesty's Court for Japan, alleging that the disaster was due to the default and negligence of those on board the Ravenna, and that the damage to the Japanese ship was 850,000dol. The respondents, on the other hand, alleged that those on board the Japanese ship, the Chishima, were solely to blame for the collision, and that the respondents had sustained loss to the extent of 100,000dol. The respondents moved for leave to counter-claim to this amount, but the judge refused them leave to file the counter-claim on the ground that the collision had occurred within three miles of the coast of Japan, in the territorial waters of that country; that the liability of the Emperor of Japan, as owner of the Chishima, for the negligent acts of the officers and crew of that vessel must therefore be regulated by the law of Japan, and that under the law the Emperor of Japan was not liable for such negligent acts, no action could be maintained against him in respect of them, and consequently no counter-claim ought to be allowed. On appeal her Majesty's Supreme Court of China and Japan reversed the judgment of the Court of Japan, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court dissenting from the law laid down in the court below, although, he said, the place of the collision might have been within the territorial waters of Japan, he thought it was "undoubtedly upon the highway of nations," and that this being so, it must be deemed to have taken place upon the high seas, where the law maritime applied, and that by the law maritime the owner of a ship doing damage to another is liable for the negligence of his servants:—

The Committee did not now think it necessary to decide the question on which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Judge of the lower court differed. In order to determine whether the order made by the Supreme Court could be sustained, the Committee proceeded to inquire into the origin of extra-territorial jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's Consular Courts in Japan, with the object of ascertaining the limits of the jurisdiction of that court. They examined the various treaties entered into between Great Britain and Japan, commencing with the treaty of 'Peace, friendship, and commerce,' entered into with the Tycoon of Japan in 1858, which in itself gave no jurisdiction to the British Consular Court in Japan to entertain a suit by a Japanese against a British subject, but the most favoured nation clause of that treaty conferred upon subjects of her Majesty all the rights and privileges accorded to the United States and Austro-Hungary in other treaties. There could not, therefore be any doubt that a British subject had a right to require that when a Japanese had any complaint or grievance against him, it should be decided, by the social courts of Japan, but by the British authorities exercising in that country extra-territorial jurisdiction. On the other hand, it seemed to be equally clear that any complaint or grievance which a British subject might have against a Japanese was to be decided by the Japanese courts. Such treaties with Eastern nations were well known and had been in operation before the date of this treaty with Japan. They had their origin in a distrust of the local tribunals, and of the system of law administered by them, Eastern ideas being completely out of harmony with the views of Western civilisation. During recent years, however, a great change had been wrought in Japan. The circumstances which gave rise to the desire for extra territorial jurisdiction were ceasing, or had ceased, but it was necessary to keep in mind the conditions which existed at the time the treaties were entered into, and the objects sought to be attained by them, in order rightly to estimate their effect. Turning to the nature of the respondents' counter-claim, the Committee pointed out that it was really a cross-action, for if the action brought by the appellants should wholly fail, the respondents might, by virtue of their counter-claim, obtain a judgment for 100,000 dol. and the appellants had been required to give security to abide by the decision of the court in the counter-claim. It was difficult to see on what ground a British subject could insist, when sued in his own Consular Court, that the court should take cognisance of and adjudicate upon a claim which he made against a Japanese. It would be a violation of the treaty, and in excess of the jurisdiction which the Sovereign power of Japan, in derogation of his own rights, had granted to the British Consular Court if they were to yield to such a contention. The right of the Emperor of Japan voluntarily to submit a case where a British subject had a claim against a Japanese rested upon the same basis as the right of the British Consular Court exclusively to decide complaints against British subjects. The point, said Lord Herschell, was one of no small moment. If the respondents' contention was well founded it must apply equally where a British subject brought an action in a Japanese or Chinese Court. Could a Japanese or Chinese Court would be entitled to allow a counter-claim against the British subject, and to require security to be given to satisfy such counter-claim, and to stay proceedings in the action till such security was given. The effect would be to deny the British subject any redress in the local court except upon the terms of his submitting to submit a dispute which, under the treaty, was reserved exclusively for the determination of the British Consular Court. Such a proceeding would be clearly inconsistent with treaty rights, and it can be no less so when it is made a condition of suing in the British Consular Court, that a Japanese shall submit a claim against himself to the jurisdiction of that court and give security, so as to enable it to render its judgment effective in case it should be unfavourable to him. It was argued that this view might give rise to hardships and inconvenience. That might in some cases be true; but it was a necessary result of the immunity afforded to British subjects from suits in the local courts. It was the price which they must pay for this immunity; a British subject cannot claim the advantage of being amenable exclusively to his own Consular Court, and at the same time object to the limited jurisdiction which it possesses. But it was said that the treaties did not refer to the Sovereign of Japan, but only dealt with Japanese subjects; but here the Imperial Japanese Government was only a name under which the Sovereign of Japan sued, and when the Sovereign elected to sue in a British Consular Court he must be regarded as voluntarily submitting himself to its jurisdiction. The Committee could not accede to that view, holding that the treaty must be interpreted according to its manifest spirit and intent, and it could not have been intended that British subjects should be amenable to the local courts whenever any claim of a civil nature was made by the Government of Japan against a British subject.

The Committee next examined the Orders in Council in respect to the administration of justice in the Consular Courts, and came to the conclusion that they only prescribed how the jurisdiction was to be exercised. They held that the counter-claim ought not to be allowed, but added that the views they had expressed would not interpose any obstacle to the respondents using every means of defence to the appellants' claim. If the respondents could show that the Chishima was alone to blame, and that the Ravenna was not to blame, they would succeed in defeating it. If it should appear that both vessels were to blame, a question of some difficulty might arise. It was clear that the plaintiffs, according to the law administered in the Admiralty Court, could recover in that case no more than one-half of the damage they had sustained. It was further clear that if there were a cross-suit upon which the court was competent to adjudicate, the damage sustained by both vessels would be ascertained, and each would bear half of the total loss. Having cited cases in which this course had been adopted, Lord Herschell said the Committee would humbly advise her Majesty that the order appealed from should be reversed, and the order of the Court of Japan restored, and that the respondents should pay the costs here and in the Supreme Court.

The main scheme for the drainage of the Roman Campagna has been practically completed. The works have cost £300,000.

The opening of the Baltic Canal is being made use of by some Russian politicians as a reason for strengthening yet further the Russian fleet. The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" says the Canal will enable Germany at any time to rapidly concentrate her fleet in the North Sea, and presuming such concentration to be sufficiently powerful, it could hem the Russian fleet in the Baltic. This is not exactly a presently menacing possibility, but with the rapid increase of the German navy it may very shortly become an existent danger. The completion of this new waterway, therefore, makes it incumbent upon the Russian Admiralty to maintain a stronger naval fighting force in the Baltic. There is nothing unfriendly towards Germany in the tone of the "Bourse Gazette's" discussion of this matter.

THE CHINESE LOAN QUESTION.

The latest information available regarding the Russo-Chinese Loan is to the effect that Russia is to conclude her negotiation, but not to act as guarantor: that is to say, China will really be the debtor, not of Russia, but of European investors in general. The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Wednesday night (July 3):—

Notwithstanding all the opposition it has met with it is stated here to-day that the Russo-Chinese Four per Cent. Loan of four hundred thousand francs will be issued at the end of the present month. The guarantee given by China has, however, been modified, for there is no longer any question of Russia having a claim on the Chinese Customs Duties. Those duties are to form the main guarantee for the great Chinese loan of fifty or sixty million pounds which will have to follow within a few months, and which will probably entail the creation of an International Financial Committee of Control in China. The small loan of one million pounds sterling signed in London yesterday is, I am informed, a loan contracted in the Province of Nankin, but guaranteed by the Chinese Government.

The "Times," St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed.

". . . . For the last two or three days I have been told in financial circles interested in this matter that there are now 99 chances out of 100 in favour of the business (of the Chinese Loan) being pulled through as originally proposed. . . . To-day's "Novoe Vremya, therefore, is either too late or else too early in announcing the expected failure of the loan. On this theme it launches out into a most venomous and offensive attack upon England as the party to blame for the alleged miscarriage of the project. 'The whole history of England,' says this rabid effusion, 'has been the life of a she-wolf tearing pieces out of the Continential Powers.'"

Pekin, July 4.—The Russo-Chinese Loan has been signed.—Reuter.

Paris, Thursday Night.—Respecting the new Chinese Loan, "LaPetite Cote," which is always in the hands of every one who frequents the Bourse, states that the Russian guarantee would only come into effect in the case of a well-established insolvency of China.—"Standard."

Berlin, Thursday night.—With reference to the concessions reported to have been made by China for the benefit of the Siberian Railway, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Kolnische" is informed that the southern branch of the line is not to have its terminus at Port-Arthur or Niuchuang, since it would in that case cut through the sacred territory where the Manchu Emperors are buried, but is to run via Nertchinsk, Zejizibar, the Noni and Sungari Valleys, and the Shangpeh Shan Mountains to Wi-ju, at the mouth of the Yalu.—"Standard."

On July 3, was published, in London, the prospectus of the million Six per cent. Chinese Loan, to be issued at the price of 106 per cent., reference to which is made in our "Money Market and City Intelligence."

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," Prince Bismarck's organ, blames the German Government for first giving England the cold shoulder and going with Russia and France on the China-Japan question, and then turning away from Russia again to join England. The writer says:—

If Germany's action against Japan was required by political reasons at all, it could be explained only by the necessity of her recovering touch with Russia. Her now turning away from Russia in favour of England in Esatern Asia would not only sacrifice her improved relations in Russia, but also intensify Russia's former distrust. The consequences this would have for Germany are obvious when one makes clear to onese if what an important part Russo-German relations play in Germany's foreign policy, and that, in spite of the Triple Alliance, war will become probable the moment Russia joins France in wishing for it. If English influences once more gain the upper hand in our policy, we should offend Russia just as we have offended Japan by our interferences.

RISING IN THE BALKANS.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the increasing gravity of the situation in Macedonia and Crete may compel the Powers ere long to take into consideration the condition of all the Christian subjects of the Porte. Large supplies of arms have been sent into Macedonia, and there is every probability that serious events will soon occur in that country. The correspondent hints at the possibility of a European congress to work out the Sultan's offer of a general system of reforms for the Christian provinces of his Empire.

At Philippopolis, on July 2, the following proclamation was found placarded in several places in the town:—

Bulgarians,—The hour for revolution has struck, and the voice of long-suffering Macedonia calls for help. Come and help, brothers, you in whom we have always put our trust. Enough of slavery, enough of oppression, enough of endurance, let us also taste of liberty. The heads of those champions who fell at Gherman open their blood-besmeared lips and say:—"Bulgaria, you are our hope. Help the belligerents. Remember your time of servitude. Remember your slain heroes, Boteff, Levsky, and other champions of your liberty, and send us your brave sons to help us. Prince, send your army to help us." Bulgarian people, rise in arms and come to our aim. We are waiting for you—Macedonia.

The placards were immediately torn down by the police. It is stated that two days previously a subscription for the Macedonian cause was made in the military school at Sofia by the cadets, who subscribed more than £100.

The Insurrectionary movement is sympathetically viewed by the people; at the same time (says a Reuter's telegram) few think the present moment to be propitious for it.

The Bulgarian Government have addressed a note to the Porte requesting explanations on account of certain orders issued at Constantinople to the Commander of the Army Corps at Adrianople, and declaring that Bulgaria will have to take military measures, which it is understood will be confined to a concentration of troops in the Philippopolis and Rhodope districts.

According to a "Standard" telegram from Berlin, the Great Powers which signed the Berlin Treaty have warned the Bulgarian Government in friendly but very earnest terms against raising the Macedonia Question, and thus conjuring up a danger to themselves of which they would hardly be able to get the better single-handed.

GERMANY AND BIMETALLISM.

At the conference held on July 1, by the German and French bimetallists in the Prussian Diet, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) The direct interests of agricultural and industrial production and of the foreign trade of both contries demand the establishment of a fixed ratio between the values of the two metals employed for coinage. (2) This fixed ratio can only be attained by means of international bimetallism. (3) Under International bimetallism is understood an agreement between Germany, France, England, and the United States, according to which free coinage and unlimited paying power for gold and silver under equal conditions shall be guaranteed. (4) The choice of the ratio between the values of the metals is not, indeed, regarded as a question of principal, but in view of the economic interests of both contries and of the state of affairs produced by the circulation of money at the present moment a ratio of 1 to 15½ between gold and silver would be preferable to any other.

It is worth noticing (says the "Times" correspondent) that, as stated in the protocol attached to these resolutions, the German and French bimetallists only required one sitting to "investigate thoroughly the economic situation in Germany and France consequent on the difference which has arisen in the values of gold and silver after the abolition of the free coinage of silver in France, Germany, and the United States." The Saxon members of the Agrarian League have telegraphed to Baron Marschall, the Foreign Secretary, expressing a hope that, in view of the change of Ministers in England, his Excellency will assume an energetic initiative, with a view to the regulation of the currency question.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

Telegrams from Odessa describe the return of the Russian mission to Abyssinia under Col. Leontieff, accompanied by an Abyssinian embassy to the Czar, composed of Prince Damto, the Abyssinian Extraordinary Envoy, a cousin of king Menelik's, Prince Belyako, the King's nephew, Gen. Genemi, an Abyssinian Bishop, and a suite of five persons. They bring many rich presents for the Czar, and a wreath for the tomb of Alexander III. They were received on landing, on June 30, at Odessa with special honours by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. In reply to the cordial greeting of the Governor of the town (says the "Times," St. Petersburg correspondent) Prince Damto said that he could see that they had come to a country well disposed towards them. The Abyssinian Bishop and the Orthodox Vicar of Odessa kissed and embraced. The mission started for St. Petersburg on July 2. The "Novoe Vremya," in an article on this, the first instance of direct relations between Abyssinia and Russia, says:—"The political importance of our friendly relations with Abyssinia consists in the fact that that country commands an army of 120,000 naturally brave and well-armed troops, which makes it the only strong military Power at the exit of the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean." A still closer bond of union, the paper alleges, lies in the form of religion professed alike by Russia and Abyssinia.

Capt. Leontieff, it appears, is an old friend of the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News." In an interview the correspondent had with him, the Colonel gave the most positive assurance that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that Russia was about to send a number of military officers to Abyssinia.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Professor E. Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., late Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland, took the chair the other day at the Midsummer Meeting of the Victoria Institute, in London, England. After the election of various home, American, and Colonial members, Major-General Tulloch, C.B., C.M.G., gave an account of that part of Egypt in which he lately carried out a British War Office survey with a view to the defence of the Suez Canal in disturbed times; the land surveyed included that portion of Egypt through which the route of the Exodus was said to have lain. In describing the present state of the land he pointed out that the conformation of the country had somewhat altered since that period, 3,400 years ago, but what especially came under his notice was the action of a gale of wind which had stopped all his survey work on the borders of Lake Menzaleh; in a few hours the east wind actually carried the waters of the lake beyond the horizon, leaving all sailing vessels resting on the bed of the lake. So unique an event was not recorded by any modern traveller, though in his paper on the "Route of the Exodus" read before the Victoria Institute four years ago, M. Naville had pointed out that it was not an impossibility, for history had recorded that the wind had in the past century produced such a phenomenon at the Geneva end of the lake of that name. An interesting discussion ensued, and it was pointed out that, wherever the passage of the Israelites took place, yet the possibility of water being influenced by wind to so great an extent was demonstrated. As regards the exact spot at which the crossing took place, General Tulloch as a military man enumerated the various points to be considered, and the results of various investigations, and all these supported the opinion Dr. Naville had given in his address published in the twenty-sixth volume of the Institute's "Transactions." In speaking of that portion of the Canal between the Bitter Lakes and Suez, General Tulloch pointed out that the old bed of the Red Sea was only found to be filled in by deep sand. Referring to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he said that he expected that digging there would reveal the old city of Memphis, that the land of Goshen extended thence in a north-east direction, for he found the sand covering to a depth of 12 and 14 feet the most beautiful soil for cultivation, once probably tilled by the Israelites. An interesting discussion was commenced by Dr. Lowy and Canon Girdlestone, and continued by others. The Chairman pointed out that General Tulloch's opinion that the Red Sea at one time extended into the Mediterranean was confirmed by the geological survey he had made. After the discussion, Captain Petrie, the Hon. Secretary, read two interesting communications in regard to the intercourse of nations in early times, showing that there was not only evidence of the existence of a land trade 3,000 years ago from India westward, but also of trade by sea between the ports of India and Ceylon and Alexandria, by way of the Red Sea. During the meeting a vase with an archaic Chinese inscription was exhibited. It had been found with a mummy in a tomb discovered by Dr. Reichardt, an archæologist long resident in Egypt, and three archæological friends.

PLACE WITHOUT POWER.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a smoking "at home" of the Eighty Club, on July 2, said the Liberal party stood that evening defeated, but not discomfited or disgraced. He did not pretend to lament over their position; to him there was no comparison between the position of the party at present, muted, buoyant, and almost gay, and the final issue when they came face to face with the great popular constituencies, and its recent position, forcing through a reluctant House, with an inadequate majority, measures which it was known would have to be thrust against the impassable rampart that faced every great measure brought forward by the Liberal party. He had never known what the sweets of place with power were like, but the sweets of place without power, or with a minimum of power, were a purgatory, if not a hell. With regard to their successors in office, he did not anticipate any conflagration of the Thames, but would remind those who were now revelling with such glee on their accession to office of Lord Beaconsfield's saying, that England did not like coalitions—and he might have added, with equal truth, that she did not love a combination of all the talents. He rejoiced to think that the Liberal Unionists were now sailing under their true colours, and that the Liberals would henceforth meet them face to face. If they expected good Liberal work in the coming Parliament, the electorate must return them to power with a good majority, or not at all. He urged them to make the domination of the House of Lords the one great question during the coming electoral campaign, and finally expressed the opinion that the next Liberal Government, whenever it came into office, should take one thing at a time.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL

At the annual meeting of the Mid-Lothian Association in Edinburgh, on July 3, two were read from Mr. Gladstone. The first, w July of last year, but only now made public, ed hearty satisfaction at the choice of Sir T. Carmichael as the Liberal candidate in the room. The second, dated July 1, repeated Mr. Gladstone's sentiments of gratitude and attachment on bidding farewell to the constituency, reiterated his good wishes for Sir T. G. Carmichael's success, and hoped that Mid-Lothian might continue to lead the Scottish constituencies in support of the policy of beneficial progress which has been achieved during the past three-quarters of a century mainly through the efforts of a Liberal party.—A letter was also read from Lord Rosebery, stating that "of Government to which Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the North of England gave their confidence has been overthrown by a vote of censure, petty but fatal. It is, then, for Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the North of England to determine whether they will renew that confid

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The Paris "Ganlois" of July 4 published a letter from a St. Petersburg correspondent, in which the writer says:—

Notwithstanding the pacific speech of the Emperor William at Kiel, the political situation is regarded with some uneasiness. Diplomatists feel anxiety owing to the fact that British policy is about to receive a much more vigorous impulse under the Cabinet of Lords Salisbury, and that Great Britain, under certain circumstances, such, for instance, as the raising of the Egyptian question, which is again being spoken of, may well draw closer to the triple alliance on the one hand and the Franco-Russian Alliance on the other.

The letter then proceeds to attribute to the British Foreign Office the design of seeking to create embarrassment for Russia in Eastern Europe, in order to prevent that power from aiding France to raise the Egyptian question, with the object of bringing about a settlement in conformity with French views. The Estafette asserts that Great Britain has quite lately been drawing closer to Germany, and that these overtures have been well received. This change of front is due from the fact that the German Government, having undoubtedly been rebuffed by Russia, considers it advantageous to secure an eventual ally outside the Triple Alliance.

M. Jacques Valfrey, formerly of the French Foreign Office, publishes in the "Figaro," under his nom de plume "Whist," an article to which (the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says) great importance is attached. He emphatically asserts that the alliance between France and Russia is essentially defensive, and that while Russia would decline to help France to reconquer her lost provinces, France, on her side, would refuse to join Russia in a war against the Treaty of Berlin. He says:—

If there exist Frenchmen so blind as to suppose that an understanding has been come to between France and Russia with a view to the contingency at an early date of a war of aggression against Germany, I can formally and absolutely declare that they are mistaken. No doubt, if Germany were to be beset by such difficulties as to paralyse her movements against us, no power, human or divine, could prevent us from attempting to tear up the Treaty of Frankfort, but in the meanwhile we have got to live on and promote our development. Therefore the Franco-Russian alliance is strictly defensive. It involves on our part, without its being expressly specified, the indirect acceptance of the Treaty of Frankfort and of the frontiers it has assigned to us. As to that point there can be no possible misconception. If we had asked Russia to assist us in reconquering Alsace and Lorraine, Russia would have replied by an absolute refusal. If, on the other hand, Russia had applied to us to take up arms against the Treaty of Berlin, we should have declined her advances. Russia and France have made their compact on the basis of the existing territoral status quo—nothing more, nothing less.

M. Valfrey then points out that the advantage France has reaped from the Russian Alliance is an absolute security against the possibility of a German attack. Another advantage is that it has enabled France to "play a considerable part, in conjunction with Germany, in the Chinese and Japanese question, and, in conjunction with England, in Armenian affairs." He also hints that when the Egyptian question will cease to be an "unequal duel between France and England, the co-operation of Russia and Germany may help to counteract the Anglophile zeal of Italy." Commenting upon M. Valfrey's important declarations the "Gazette de France" remarks:—"It thus appears that we are under the protection of Russia, and in return we throw open our markets to Russian undertakings that have already absorbed four milliards of French money. That is what the Republicans call an Alliance."

M. Christich's attempt to Carry out an arrangement with the Creditors' Syndicate involving the conversion of the debt and the establishment of a bondholders' committee has led to the down-fall of his cabinet. M. Simich, Servian envoy at Vienna, has undertaken the formation of a Government with the co-operation of the Radicals.

The "Temps" of July 1 published a leading article on the Franco-Chinese treaty, which it defended as being precisely similar to the convention negotiated by Great Britain in 189- for the delimitation of the Chino-Burmese frontier.

The "Republique Francoise" of the same date published an article describing the treaty as a great diplomatic success achieved by M. Hanotaux, giving to France possession of the Mekong. The treaty realises, according to the "Republique," "what was the real object of the seizure of Tonquin—namely, the possession of the immense and rich regions of Yunnan."

DISSOLUTION HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS.

It was officially made known, on July 1, that the Queen had been graciously pleased to approve, on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, of the following honours and appointments:—

To be Created Earls.—Lord Houghton, Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.

Barons.—The Right Hon. Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P., Mr. Sydney Stern, M.P., Mr. James Williamson, M.P.

Baronets.—Mr. James Blyth, a Governor of the Royal Agricutural Society; Mr. William Agnew, Capt. Naylor-Leyland, Sir Joseph Renals, Lord Mayor of London; Mr. James Bell, Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Knights.—Mr. Arthur Arnold, Chairman of the London County Council; Col. E. T. Gourley, M.P., Mr. Clarence Smith, M.P., Mr. Frederick Howard, Dr. H. D. Littlejohn, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Mr. James Low, Lord Provost of Dundee.

Privy Councillors.—Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B., late Under-Secretary of State for War; Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart., M.P.

G.C.S.I.—The Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, M.P.

G.C.B.—The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.

K.C.B.—Mr. Robert Giffen, C.B., Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade; Col. V. L. Mc. Jendie, C.B., Chief Inspector of Explosives, Home Office; Mr. Alfred Milner, C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

C.B.—Mr. W. J. Courthope, a Civil Service Commissioner; Mr. J. R. Dasent, of the Education Department; Mr. M. de Bunsen, Charge d'Affaires in Siam; Col. R. B. Fellows, Deputy Clerk of the Council; Mr. H. L. Graham, Clerk of the Papliaments; Mr. Arthur Hardinge, H. M. Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar; the Hon. Charles Hardinge, Second Secretary in H. M. Diplomatic Service; Mr. E. S. Hope, a Charity Commissioner; Mr. F. J. S. Hopwood, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Railway Department of the Board of Trade; Prof. Judd, F.R.S., Royal College of Science; the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., Counsel to the Speaker; Capt. F. D. Lugard, D.S.O.; Mr. Reginald Macleod, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland; Mr. A. R. Pennefather, Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; Mr. A. de Bock Potter, Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; Mr. Stephen Spring Rice, a Principal Clerk in the Treasury; the Hon. Armine Wodehouse.

K.C.M.G.—Col. Henry Edward Colvile, C.B., C.M.G., late Acting Commissioner in Uganda.

C.M.G.—Mr. Adam Samuel James Block, Chief Dragoman to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

THE PAMIR AGREEMENT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on July 3:—For some time past certain organs of the Russian Press have continully assailed the Pamir agreement between England and Russia in the most unreasonable and cantankerous spirits, and a short time ago several newspaper editors of St. Petersburg were requested not to reproduce a letter written from St. Petersburg to the *Berliner Tageblatt* giving a perfectly impartial and correct explanation of the facts which had been distorted by Russian writers. I pointed out the latter incident when it occured, but have since refrained from mentioning other circumstances of the case, for the reason that it seemed a pity to add fuel to the fire at the moment when the Anglo-Russian Commission was about to meet in the Pamirs to carry out the agreement between the two countries:—

An article in to-day's *Novoe Vremya*, however (the *Times'* correspondent proceeds) cannot be left unnoticed, especially as it is evidently written with some knowledge of the views on this matter at present entertained in more influential spheres than those of Russian journalism. It says, and quite correctly, that the mixed commission of delimitation will very soon meet at the Sarikul Lake to begin its work. It believes that such work during the present year will not go beyond technical and preliminary details. "It may even turn out," continues the article, "that a closer acquaintance with this imaginary frontier will lead to a belief in its essential inconvenience in regard to the Pamir delimitation, we would call attention to the superior importance, so far as Russia is concerned, of the question raised by the Japanese war with China. So long as these matters are not settled to our favour we ought not to complete the delimitation of the Pamir frontier with England. The latter should be made to feel that pacific and friendly relations with Russia depend entirely upon mutual concessions. We showed our pacific intentions towards her last autumn, but why should we make presents to a power whose conduct is openly hostile?" To this it may be added that Russian authorities in this matter are also very much concerned with our policy and intentions in Chitral, and there is even some talk of a protest being made in certain eventualities.

SPEECH DAY AT RUGBY.

The speeches and prize-giving at Rugby, on June 29, were attended by a large and distinguished gathering. The Head master (the Rev. Dr. James, who for the first time since his appointment met a representative assembly of old Rugbeians) opened the proceedings in the Big School, and following the custom of his predecessors by alluding to the death of old Rugbeians, named, inter alios, Gen. Curtis, who served in the Crimea; Gen. Newman, who served in the Mutiny; and Gen. Crealock, who served in the Mutiny and in South Africa. Among lawyers who were old Rugbeians, death had taken Mr. Sandars, the translator and commentator of the Institutes, and Lord Selborne, who, after spending four or five years at Rugby, migrated to Winchester when Dr. Arnold came to Rugby from Winchester. He spoke also of Mr. Septimus Hansard and of the sad loss of Mr. Bowden Smith. There was another loss which the school had to deplore, although it came in the promotion of his predecessor to the See of Hereford. For himself it was a new experience to come as head master to a school in a flourishing state, for, to other places, it had been his lot to meet on his first arrival weakness in numbers at any rate, and to work against that weakness. At Rugby he found all things flourishing, and it would be his fault if he failed to carry on the work. The list of honours gained directly from the school included nine scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge (including the Balliol scholarship won by the captain of the school, and the scholarships won by the captain of football and the captain of cricket), one exhibition, five admissions to Sandhurst, one to the Royal Marine Artillery at Greenwhich. After a long list of distinctions won by old Rugbeians at Oxford, Cambridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Woolwich and Sandhurst, mention was made amidst much applause of the appointments of Sir H. Davey to be a Lord of Appeal, Lord Sandhurst to be Governor of Bombay, Lord Brassey of Victoria, Lord Hampden of New South Wales, of Mr. E. Maunde Thompson to be K. C. B., of Viscount Cross to be Lord Privy Seal, of Mr. Goschen to be First Lord of the Admiralty, and of Mr. Hanbury to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In conclusion, allusion was made to the legacy of schemes left by Dr. Percival. One was for a poet's corner of memorial tablets to poets from the school, in relation to which designs were prepared for Arthur Hugh Clough and Matthew Arnold; the second for a collection of portaits of great Rugbeians, which was advancing; and the third for memorial scholarships.

Prize-winners:—

The Queen's Gold Medal for an English essay on an historical subject—E. A. Lassen; Dr. T. James's Prize for Greek iambics—H. E. Butler; Latin lyrics—A. H. D. Steel; English poem—John Hampden, H. E. Butler; Latin Prose—Upper Bench, A. H. D. Steel; Lower Bench, K. R. Swan; Latin essay—Lower Bench, N. E. Behrens; Greek prose—A. H. D. Steel; Latin hexameters—Upper Bench, H. E. Butler, Lower Bench, K. R. Swan; Latin prose—H. S. Crosthwaite; Latin verse—M. H. Bosworth Smith.

The bust of the late Lord Bowen by Mr. Brock was unveiled by Lord Davey, who said that the bronze represented the features of a man distinguished in every stage of life for intellectual ability and sweetness of disposition.—The Dean of Wells (Dr. Jex Blake) added a few words upon the "admirable likeness of an admirable man" which Mr. Brock had produced with no other help than that of portraits left after he was dead, and Judge Hughes, in a humourous little speech, spoke of the athletic eminence of the late Lord Bowen as a young man.

SPEECH DAY AT HARROW.

Harrow speeches took place, on July 3, before a large and distinguished company, including the Duchess of Teck, who distributed the prizes. A recitation by Heberden of "Ye Mariners of England" was followed by the familiar example of Aristophanic comedy, in which the Megarian attempts to sell his daughters as pigs (Berman, Hebsdon, Barker, Harre, Browne, Stogton, sen., and Tritton). The robbery scene from "Henry IV." was given capitally, Page's impersonation of Falstaff being particularly good. Of Tremlett's Latin epigram for the Oxenham prize the translation ran thus:—

Twice does the roaring Ring acclaim
A noble Derby winner's name;
And still soaring in your way
Majorities your will obey,
The Premier's place you keep;
But, Rosebery, your rose is set,
Like other men's with thorns, for yet
You sigh for gentle sleep.

In the extract from Labiche's "L'Affaire de la Rue de Lourcine," Berman, Tritton, and Crawley were excellent. Principal prize winners:—

Berman, Greek Iambic Verse; Barker, Latin prose for the Gregory medal; Berman, English essay for the Arthur Macnamara prize; Buxton, max., Greek prose for the Beresford Hope prize; Gooden, mi., Latin lyrics for the Lyttelton medal; Berman, Greek epigram for the Oxenham prize; Tremlett, sen., Latin epigram for the Oxenham prize; Micklem, Latin essay for the Peel medal; Medd, the Rev. C. H. Prior's prize for Divinity; Emanuel, English poem; Gun and Pizou, equal for Mr. J. E. Bourchier's prize for modern history and English literature; Thomas, Nesbit medal for mathematics; Thomas, first prize for problems; Pelham, sen., prize for mathematics; Dennis, second prize for problems; Pigon and Clarke, mi., equal for prize for arithmetic; Thompson, sen., Botfield medal for modern languages (German); Weedon and Essayan, equal for Lord Battersea and Overstrand's prize for translation into French; Cohen, Lord Battersea and overstrand's prize for translation into German; Pigon, Fox-Fortescue's prize for modern languages (French); Berman (1), Mavrogordato (2), Mr. E. H. Pember's prizes for Latin and Greek grammar and philology; Rathbone, the George Beddington prize for proficiency in physics; Marsh, the George Beddington prize for proficiency in chemistry; Medd, Lord Charles Russell's Shakspere medal; Heard, Miss Countess Strangford's prize for knowledge of geography; Micklem (1), Medd (2), the Hon. Ion Keith Falconers "Kintore" prizes for knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; Jenkins (1), Micklem, (2), Lady Bourchier's prizes for reading.

At the luncheon Mr. Welldon, in proposing the Queen, made allusion to Mr. Walter Long and Sir Matthew White Ridley as old Harrovians. The Master of Trinity spoke at some length.

HIGH COURT.—July 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

438—Dikshit and H—Vasudew Sadashiv Lele and another v Sadashiv Bapu Shende—Little S N and B—Part heard.

811—J C Cama—Mooljee Cursonjee vs Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another—Payne G and S.

812—K J Mistri for plaintiff—Ismail Hoosein bin Shaik Osman vs Gordhandas Parmanandas and another—Little S N and B.

813—Payne G and S—Rumabai and others vs Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregosa and another—Little S N and B.

814—James Peace—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhican and another vs Abdur Rehman bin Bapoo Saheb Toongaiker—Ardesir H and D.

845—Chalk W and S—Mahomed Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thorne—Edgelow and G.

846—Wadia and G—Shalome Balkajee Sagawker and others vs Shmanu Huskel—Brown and M.*

847—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthakey vs Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Phanthakey and another Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

For Judgment.

699-93—Turner and H—Pandharinath Maddonjee and another vs Chogalal Bhimraj—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Polaram Tilloomal vs Juminada Versimal—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

673-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs the Administrator General of Bombay—Little, N and B.

233-93—Little, N and B—L Rivet Carnac vs Hajee Ebrahims Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir, H and D.

903-94—Bicknell M and M—Ishwarlal Ochavram vs Premchand Dolutram and others—Mathubhai and J, and In person.

459-94—M N Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapoorjee Dessai vs Umabai and others—Shamrao P, and Khunderao M.

86-95—Payne G and S—Vijna Goma vs Daya Khooma and others—Wadia and G.

5-95—Edgelow and G—Bhicanjee Dadabhai Dhanidadoona Mistry vs Bai Soonabai and others—K D Shroff.

579-94—Khunderao M for ranjee—Sukur Maloo and another vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

71-95—M L Shroff—Tillockchund Manockchand and another vs Kanyalal Raghoonathdas and others.

362-94—Khunderao and S—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Eligar Isoobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, P N P.

13-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Dewchand Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey Chitnis M and M.

The *Times'* New York correspondent says that the powerful section of the Republican party represented by the New York *Tribune* seem to have made up their minds that the silver question is now practically out of the way, that a definite issue is wanted for next year's Presidential contest, and that they can make their best fight on a demand for tariff revision in the direction of higher protection.

King Christian of Denmark, accompanied by two of his sons, on June 29, visited the British squadron, lying in Copenhagen Roads. Having sailed round the fleet, he went on board the Royal Sovereign, where he was received by the Admiral and the British Minister at Copenhagen, and was entertained to luncheon. On June 30 the officers were entertained at dinner by the Danish Minister of Marine.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, at June to date.
Delhi	29·590	SE	2	99·0	81·2	79	...	5·33	−4·67
Agra	29·573	SE	8	95·9	79·7	79	0·71	6·31	−3·85
Cawnpore	29·635	E	...	92·3	77·6	83	..	4·87	...
Allahabad	29·543	E N E	6	93·6	80·3	83	..	10·86	−1·56
Jhansi	29·573	E	2	93·1	80·7	77	..	10·07	−2·78
Jacobabad	29·566	Calm	...	103·3	89·9	36	..	0·11	−0·90
Karachi	29·595	E N E	6	96·0	80·7	83	0·08	0·85	−1·39
Jeypore	29·590	Calm	3	97·6	79·1	65	..	4·87	−3·66
Ajmere	29·592	N W	3	94·9	80·5	77	..	5·97	−1·64
Deesa	29·566	S	13	92·3	75·3	79	..	7·24	−1·85
Ahmadabad	29·601	W S W	4	88·7	78·6	64	0·07	10·98	...
Bhuj	29·551	S S W	9	88·2	76·4	89	0·62	8·65	+2·11
Rajkot	29·603	S W	18	88·9	73·8	80	0·36	13·31	−0·55
Veraval	29·6·5	W S W	16	82·3	77·3	87	0·61	9·85	...
Neemuch	29·640	W	3	90·8	72·6	83	1·83	11·23	+0·66
Indore	29·638	W	2	85·4	72·6	88	2·08	12·69	−0·06
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·578	N W	1	87·4	75·6	97	1·38	23·36	+1·62
Hoshangabad	29·618	S W	5	83·3	75·7	96	0·94	19·97	+0·27
Khandwa	29·643	W	6	89·7	75·1	88	0·13	9·54	−2·37
Nagpur	29·611	S S W	9	91·3	74·6	90	0·06	22·80	+3·49
Nagpur	29·611	S S W	7	85·2	75·6	95	0·12	8·92	−0·55
Amraoti	29·664	S W	9	85·6	73·8	85	0·02	8·29	−0·91
Akola	29·618	W S W	11	87·7	74·0	91	0·01	7·69	−0·96
Surat	29·925	S W	L	82·5	75·5	98	1·92	16·39	−0·08
Malegaon	29·658	W S W	8	89·9	73·1	89	0·23	7·25	−1·93
Bombay	29·661	W S W	13	84·6	75·2	91	2·20	32·40	−7·69
Poona	29·691	W S W	8	80·6	68·9	86	0·13	10·16	+0·71
Ahmednagar	29·698	S S W	5	86·3	69·4	84	0·60	9·42	...
Aurangabad	29·711	S S W	7	82·8	71·6	91	0·05	13·42	...
Sholapur	29·714	S W	14	81·2	70·0	84	...	7·39	−0·30
Ratnagiri	29·718	S W	9	80·0	75·9	91	0·79	54·20	−2·23
Belgaum	29·737	W S W	7	76·7	67·3	95	0·72	15·10	−2·84
Goa	29·729	S W	7	82·9	74·1	91	2·19	61·37	...
Karwar	29·779	Calm	5	79·5	72·1	94	2·78	66·29	+0·90
Mangalore	29·830	Calm	1	75·8	72·9	95	3·23	85·22	+25·40
Calicut	29·813	E	7	79·5	73·5	93	1·34	55·39	+3·17
Cochin	29·769	Calm	34	82·2	73·7	88	1·63	90·91	−1·37
Bangalore	29·849	W S W	12	75·2	65·3	93	0·10	8·24	−1·45
Second error	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·705	S W	10	87·6	69·9	79	0·05	5·48	−4·03
Masulipatam	29·717	W S W	7	87·5	75·1	81	...	8·27	−1·01
Cuddapah	29·755	W	L	89·5	71·3	78	0·03	5·07	−1·42
Vellore	29·776	S S W	7	94·0	73·5	72	..	5·10	+0·49
Coimbatore	29·844	S	5	85·9	69·8	88	..	3·14	+0·94
Trichinopoly	29·853	W	7	99·1	73·3	62	...	0·45	−2·06
Negapatam	29·835	N W	10	85·0	78·8	67	...	2·07	−0·94
Colombo	29·878	S W	6	86·5	74·1	71	...	14·37	+2·97
Aden	29·828	S W	16	83·8	83·6	69	...	0·04	+0·93

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. H.=24 (27·49); G. T. H.=1·10 (30·73); St. G. H.=1·27 (32·03); C. P.=2·20 (32·49).

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly to slightly in Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore, Neemuch, Indore, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Cochin and Bellary, and has been stationary elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Deesa, Calicut and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval, 16 at Bombay, and 14 at Amraoti and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 3° to 6° above its normal at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Malegaon and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in considerable excess at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·22"), Karwar (2·78"), Bombay (2·20"), Goa (2·19") and Indore (2·08"), over an inch at Surat (1·92"), Calicut (1·84"), Neemuch (1·83") and Cochin (1·63"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and conditions for rain are favourable. In all other districts except Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, local showers are to be expected. The winds are cyclonic at Bhuj and Karachi, and the weather is slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 20.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has decreased over Burma, North Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and the Punjab, and has increased elsewhere, the rise being brisk around the north-west of the Bay, and in the north of Bombay. The depression from the Bay has continued to move north-westward and central between Hazaribagh and Benares, while the depression over Gujarat has travelled westward to the north-east of Karachi. Calms and variable winds prevail over the southern half of the West Coast, south-westerly and westerly winds in other parts of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, southerly to south-easterly winds in Burma and Bengal, and south-east winds over the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature is excessive in Upper India, and the maxima is a hundred and ten to hundred and thirteen in the valley. Rain is general in Burmah, Assam, Bengal, West Peninsula, the central parts of the country and North Bombay, while few showers are reported in Upper India. Madras, Akyab and Mangalore report over three, and Jalpaigori, Karwar, Goa, Mormugao, Bombay, Saugor, and Indore over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	37 32	23 03	31 03	30 34
Saturday, July 20th	0 24	1 10	0 37	2 01
Sunday, July 21st	0 30	0 24	0 22	0 37
Total	37 76	30 97	32 25	33 72
Total fall to July 21st, 1894	57 78	43 6	43 67	41 63
Total fall to July 21st, 1893	49 56	42 26	41 91	41 05

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on 19th July 1895:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	10 76	11 52	8 12
Rainfall on July 18th	0 50	1 33	1 10
Total	11 26	13 40	9 22

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 19, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·618
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·894
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind*	SW, W, WSW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	277
Fall of Rain	2·05
Total fall during month	14·26
year	32·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th July	0·24

At Wadowice, in Galicia, the trial has commenced of fourteen persons who on the 4th of May took part in a riotous demonstration against a Jew at Saybusch. The inhabitants of Saybusch were once, a Vienna correspondent says, granted the right by a King of Poland of forbidding Jews to assemble there. On the 3rd of May a Jewish clerk arrived at Saybusch to serve his time at a lawyer's office. On the day following all the town knew of it. Little red flags were placed at the street corners—the old signal that the town was in danger. In the evening a great number of people assembled in the street where the clerk dodged and smashed the windows of the strong house, while they sang offensive songs which are as old as Saybusch itself. When they found out the house where the Jewish clerk lodged they went there and smashed the windows, and fourteen forced their way into the house, broke the landlady's furniture, and stole her stores. Then they went to the clerk's room with hammers and hatchets, broke all the furniture and flung it out of the window, and stole books and clothes. The accused all deny that they were present except one, who boasts he paid for drink for all those who declared they would drive away the Jew from the town. This man is the son of a highly respected citizen of the town.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Mombassa, 3,078 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

The French Steamer Dordogne, 2,133 tons, Captain A Blanc, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Fazilika, 2,697 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Mobile, 939 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

The s s Lingfield, 1,473 tons, Captain J Jameson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Rangoon (4th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Calcutta (27th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain P M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee, Mr A W M Godfrey and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's ss Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain G L Langborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong Mr Sorabjee Karanjia. From Shanghai—Rev M B Fuller. From Singapore Mr Balkanji. From Colombo Mr A W Green. From Sydney Mrs French, Mr C A Betty, Lieut A Wyates. From different ports sixteen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C. Fraser	1380	Hill	Marmagoa	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Rhoufels	1773	Wilkins	Karachi	22-7	Glade & Co
C	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports	B & P S N Co
D	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi	25-7	F Muir & Co
G	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala			Goodridge		Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Satarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
O	Columbus	2231	Jungham	Not fixed		Ebrahim & Co
Q	Azamor	2005	Nicholas	China	20-7	Tata & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	27-7	Graham
1	Oriental	6284	Gadd	London	F & O S N Co
3	Balduino	3018	Campia	Genoa	23-7	C Barboro
5	Ravenna	2102	Street	China	25-7	P & O Co
8	Gisela	913	Mittis	China	21-7	A Lloyds
10	Samos	1597	Fraser	Dunkirk	27-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Karachi	24-7	K Bates & Co
14	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	27-7	M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Lingfield (s)	Jameson	Rangoon, July 4.
	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, June 27.
	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Mahmora, July 7.
21	Khelgonda (s)	Grading	New York, May 26.
	Mecca (s)	Couper	Calcutta, June 23.
	Pekin (s)	Langbourne	Shanghai, June 29.
	Orion (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, July 3.
	Bhundara (s)	Clarke	Calcutta, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Mombassa (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Dordogne (s)	Blanc	China.
21	Fazilka (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, &c.
	Mobile (s)	Miller	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Moshtari, for Calcutta via Coast ports.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
May 10	Bramble H M's	Currey	Muscat		
June 23	Mashona	Goldswain	Cardiff		
July 7	Ethelgonda	Goding	New York	13	Bombay
	Mayo I R M	Simpson	Somali coast		
8	Dosana	Stewart	London	8	Sydney
	Newstead	Dyer	Persian Gulf		London
	Vortigern	Houston	Ilo Ilo	9	Montreal
	Djemaah	Procomo	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Afecto	Marshall	Bombay		Hull
9	Moskwa	Andrieff	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Tamar H M's	Blaxland	Plymouth	10	Hongkong
	Poseidon	Rossovich	Bombay		Trieste
	Zulu	Biggs	Persian Gulf	9	London
	Fort Salisbury	Salmon	Bombay		Hull
10	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa	10	Mussowa
	Sheik Burkhud	Gibb	Somali coast	12	Somali coast
	Yaroslava	Ostolopoff	Vladivostok	12	Odessa
	Tuna	Quirk	Somali coast	12	Somali coast
11	Kaiser	Von Issendorff	Zanzibar	11	Hamburg
	Clan Munroe	Dall	Persian Gulf	12	London
	Arcadia

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

---

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLES

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD NUTRITIOUS PALATABLE EASILY DIGESTED.

Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.

"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD, closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & Co Ltd Bloomsbury LONDON W.C

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER. BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.

572 STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1781.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and recriminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write:—"The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar. Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. JAMES STANLEY & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

Oriental Tooth Paste.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

MONSOON BOOTS

BLACK ENGLISH CALF.....Rs. 16
" " " EXTRA STOUT " 17

OUR
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

THE MONSOON BOOT.
THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, Rs. 20.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

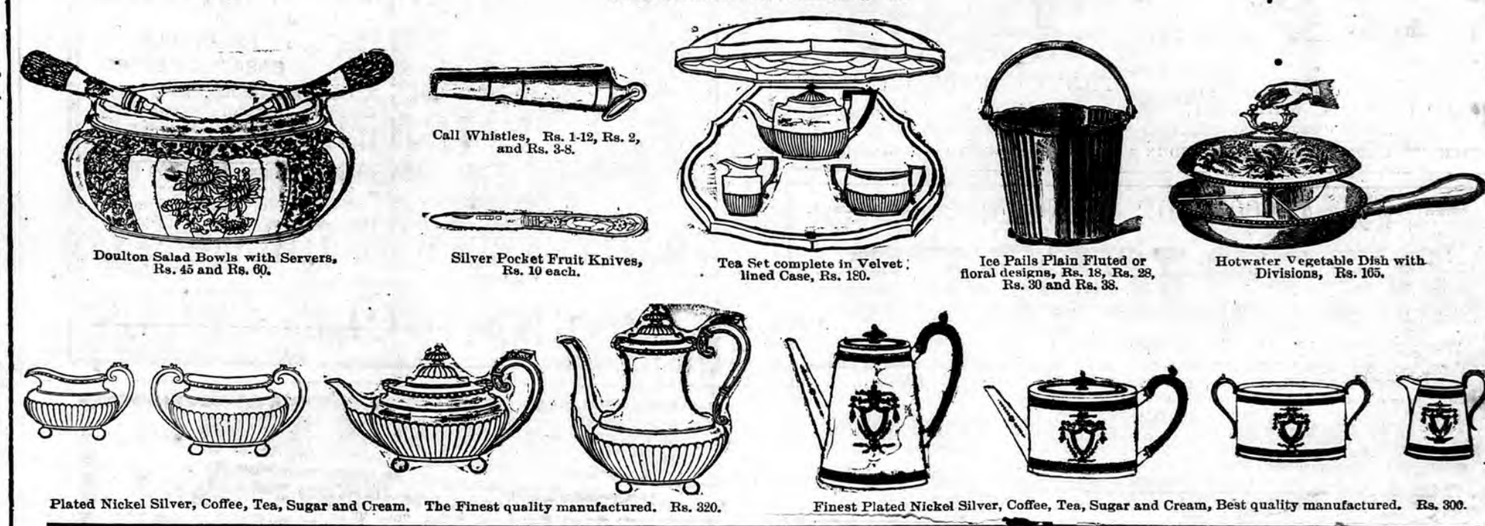
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.

Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.
Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.
Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.
Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.
Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 23, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.
Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.
Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.
2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.
Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.
Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... ,, 140.
Do. E. P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers... ,, 60.
Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.
Entre Dishes Fluted.....Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain ..... ,, 65.
Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.



Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.
Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.
Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.
Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.
Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream. The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.
Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured. Rs. 300.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

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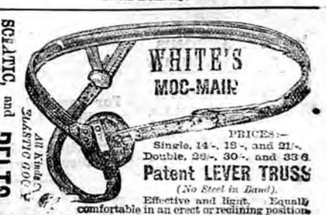

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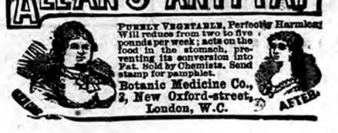

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